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Tower Views

by Clearway

France Exalts Thriftiness Did Responsibility Strike? 'Keep Cool'—Chamberlain

¶ **Camille Chautemps' New Cabinet**—decides against the course which precipitated the resignation of the Blum Government: it refrains from demanding dictatorial authority over French finances even at the present stage of treasury depletion. Perhaps, with former Premier Léon Blum's words ringing in his ears, the new incumbent of France's insecure top seat, has decided that though he possesses all wisdom and all knowledge and hath not financial perspicacity he is as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal to French ears. For note the summing up which the retiring Premier accorded his Popular Front government: Kept the confidence of the masses; respected by international opinion; built up social legislation; pulled colonies out of rut. Yet the Senate vouchsafes this government "neither confidence nor power" to control French finances, and a popular leader is moved aside. One detects, perhaps, an inference that other governments might ponder the occurrence? It is so intended.

¶ **Premier Chautemps' Career**—seems to follow the ascending graph at times when French finances are in a decline. Prior to his Premiership in 1933-34 three governments had been overthrown because of mal-equipoise of the French budget. His present return to his old familiar seat finds France with a financial difficulty so severe that the Stavisky scandal, which unseated his former government, no longer waves a tarred jousting stick over him. The new premier has the reputation of thriftiness with government funds. Born in Paris in 1885, son of a state minister, educated at Tours, Advocate in the Court of Appeals, deputy, three times Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice, portfolio of public instruction, his political career gives him an experience in handling two extremely touchy elements—the Popular Front and the waning funds—with gentle fingers.

¶ **Steel Spokesmen Say**—"We cannot, in justice to our employees, sign a contract with C. I. O." C. I. O. spokesmen say: "We publicly offer . . . our willingness to accept the President of the United States as the final arbiter." Mediation Board spokesmen say: "We urge each company and union either to accept the terms of settlement which we have proposed or to work out other terms by mutual agreement." Thus peace efforts in steel strike break down, struck mills prepare to reopen, and President Roosevelt seems to be the target of an embarrassing demand, because labor apparently does not trust management and management does not trust organized labor. Meanwhile picket lines grow restless and belligerent, police guards tighten their grip on night sticks and the situation momentarily grows tense. The public, as definitely opposed to violence as it is opposed to worker intimidation, tries to understand the situation.

¶ **If industry had** a clean slate in its treatment of labor, its present protestations would reach more sympathetic ears. Had John L. Lewis's organization pursued a course less susceptible to the charge of dominance-at-any-price, its aims would have met with more general approbation. But, just as there are flaws on both sides to justify unpleasant charges, likewise on both sides are there elements of rightness. The solution, therefore, will be reached when striker and struck both refuse further to work with that "unfair" element called intolerance.

¶ **Advice in Spanish Crisis**—"Keep cool." Britain's Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, gives it, as he tells the House of Commons that he will do his utmost to keep the Spanish flame isolated. As he talks, German and Italian warships string out along Britain's "empire lifeline" in the Mediterranean, and find France and Britain watchdogs present in force. It is the hope of Great Britain and France that the dictatorial powers will approve their plan to take over the task of patrolling waters which Germany and Italy would prefer to blockade. The Italo-German price mark on the gown of co-operation through non-intervention is reduced to an Anglo-French collaboration against Bolshevism.

¶ **In the larger** implications entailing a challenge to British supremacy in the Mediterranean and Red Sea area, and involving a possible loss to Germany of a friendly British lion guarding its back door, the Leipzig incident, which precipitated the crisis, bids fair to be sidetracked. The democracies still have the assurance of Germany that there will be no blockade of Spanish ports, and, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, Germany is showing a degree of restraint which may be interpreted as a favorable omen. Hence, the British Prime Minister's caution is not without reasonable background. "If we can all exercise caution, patience, and restraint," says he, "we may yet be able to save the peace of Europe."

Brewers Spend $30,000,000 Yearly on Propaganda Drive; A New Threat to Temperance

Allied Industries Help to Swell Vast Fund for Beer Publicity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The pressure-for-beer drive of brewers in the United States does not tell the whole story of the assault of alcohol-laden propaganda upon the American public.

The publicity drive of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation may be characterized as the spearhead of the effort of the malt-beverage industry to escape governmental regulation and to increase the consumption of beer. But behind this campaign there also is the additional weight of the utilization of established advertising and promotion channels for the "build-up of beer."

By its own admission, the brewing industry is spending more than $30,000,000 a year to increase the appetite for beer.

Advertising Problem

The extent to which a profit-making liquor industry is stimulating the consumption of alcohol recalls the warnings of temperance leaders that liquor's "right to advertise" presented one of the gravest problems of repeal of prohibition.

And the experience since repeal indicates that the restraints on liquor advertising have, in actual practice, been negligible. There is practically no legal check on what the brewers may say in their advertisements, or claim for their product so long as their claims are not injurious to each other, according to Washington officials who have closely studied the situation.

Under the Federal Alcohol Administration, there has been devoloped a code of advertising regulations but these are only enforceable where states have enacted similar laws, and the brewer concerned is engaged in interstate commerce. They apply, however, if advertising is sent by mail.

Since the brewers are not required to have permits such as those which can be taken from the hard liquor manufacturers when they violate such rules, enforcement of advertising regulations in the brewing industry is said in Washington to be practically impossible.

W. S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator, has his ear to the ground to hear public reaction to beer and liquor advertising. Indications that he has begun to hear adverse public comment might be gained from a recent speech he made in which he declared emphatically, "it was never the intention of Congress, or the State Legislatures or of the people, in bringing back liquor as a legal business, to open every home in America to the entrance of alcoholic beverages. Yet there are some who think that because liquor is legal it has the right to go anywhere it pleases. . . .

"While the American people do not oppose the use of alcoholic beverages, they are showing a rising sense of indignation over their abuse."

$30,000,000 for Advertising

The estimate that $30,000,000 annually is expended in brewery advertising was contained in the January, 1937, issue of the American Brewer, one of the leading malt beverage trade publications. This figure

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the fifth of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

U.S. Mediators Cling to Hope Of Steel Pact

Board Awaits Reply of Two Concerns on C.I.O. Contract

Two Reject Plan

President Roosevelt's mediation board stayed on in Cleveland, Ohio, today to capitalize a thin thread of hope still remaining for the successful solution of the month-old, $1,000,000-a-day steel strike.

Rejection of all proposals for a peace formula by two of the four steel companies made success of the board's efforts dubious, but after a telephone conversation with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the mediators decided to stay on until they had heard from all the companies.

C. I. O. officials have proposed that the President intervene directly, and many see such intervention as the principal remaining hope for averting further violence as back-to-work movements gather momentum. Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio has ordered troops out to protect workers who want to return to their jobs.

The Associated Press summarizes the strike situation as follows:

Columbus, Ohio—Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio, on the assumption that mediation efforts had failed, abandoned efforts to maintain the strike status quo and ordered 5000 National Guardsmen to protect non-strikers who want to return to work in the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and Republic Steel Corporation plants.

Cleveland, Ohio—President Roosevelt's federal mediators, after conferring by telephone with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, decided to remain on the job, at least until Bethlehem Steel and Inland Steel reply to their appeal for a "man-to-man" peace conference. The other two of "Little Steel's" four independent operators—Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube—rejected the federal board's plea last night. Board members announced they would maintain headquarters here even though they had only faint hope that answers from Bethlehem and Inland Steel would differ from those of the other two.

Johnstown, Penna.—Martial law that had kept closed the huge Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was lifted by order of Gov. George H. Earle and a back-to-work movement was urged.

Pittsburgh—A three-day fast of news was broken as 150 mailroom employees ended a strike that had tied up the city's three newspapers for as many days.

Youngstown, Ohio—The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company sounded a back-to-work movement to its 10,000 employees here. Dynamite blasts echoed through Mahoning Valley with its strike-locked steel mills today.

Other labor developments: Page 4.

Efforts to Settle Steel Strike Continue

International

Charles P. Taft II	James Dewey	Lloyd Garrison	Ralph Lind	Edward F. McGrady
Chairman	Federal Conciliator	Dean, University of Wisconsin	Director, National Labor Relations Board	Assistant Secretary of Labor

Premier Recalled To White House For New Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—So interesting have conversations over the last two days with Belgium's Prime Minister, Paul van Zeeland, proved to President Roosevelt and State Department officials that the visitor has changed his plans and arranged to return here next Tuesday.

What the specific questions are which require this further examination after a period of "thinking over" is not known to anyone outside of the participants in discussions which are officially reported only as having covered a wide range of subjects in the most general terms.

Dr. van Zeeland would not indicate whether it was he or American officials who would do most of the "thinking over" nor is there any tangible indication that any specific move by the United States in the European field is under discussion. But the tone of caution employed by all concerned in the discussions coupled with the decision of the visitor to return here next week gives the impression matters of importance are pending.

One thing is clear, the Belgian Prime Minister has made a most favorable impression on everyone with

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Molten Earth Theory Held Unsettled by New Evidence

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 25—New evidence showing the earth may never have been the totally molten globe once supposed by natural scientists, was presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, today, by Dr. Rollin T. Chamberlain, University of Chicago, America's dean of geologists.

While Professor Chamberlain presented his reasons for discarding a theory of earth's origin from flaming hot gases in favor of a gradual accumulation of exceedingly small bodies called "planetesimals," a paper by one of Soviet Russia's foremost astronomers, Dr. L. A. Kulik of the Russian Academy of Science, gave long awaited proof that the disturbance in Central Siberia which shook the earth one June morning in 1908, setting delicate instruments the world over in action, has been correctly attributed to a gigantic exploding meteorite.

"It is natural to think that if the earth passed through a completely molten stage," said Dr. Chamberlain, "its material would have become arranged in concentric shells, lighter above and heavier beneath."

Concentric Layers

That such an arrangement is actually observed in the layers making up the earth, is taken as proof of the gaseous origin by those who still hold to this theory, but Professor Chamberlain feels the same shells could have developed in a globe "which grew by slow accretion as a solid body as well as in a liquid globe. The concentric cores, therefore, have no necessary bearing upon the theories.

"Our outermost shell," declared Professor Chamberlain, "dominantly granitic, seems to have a varying thickness of from 10 to 30 kilometers or more on the continents. Beneath this, the material apparently becomes increasingly heavier. That such an arrangement of material would inevitably develop in the earth, whatever its antecedents, has been brought out by A. N. Winchell.

"He has called attention to the fact that wherever liquid magma formed in the outer part of the earth, separation would ensue, with the sinking of the heavier constituents and the rise of the lighter; that granitic magmas and rocks are lighter than basaltic; that they contain about twice as much heat-producing radioactive elements; that they are liquid at about 200 degrees centigrade lower temperature than the basalts; and that being more liquid and prone to rise, granites would be sweat outward with more basic rocks beneath.

Irregular Outer Shell

"Local reservoirs of liquid magma, developed here and there from time to time during the long history of the earth, may well have produced the irregular outer shell of granite in a globe which was never completely liquid at any time."

The several deeper cores of heavy materials extending back to the earth's center are postulated from the behavior of earthquake waves which show characteristic behavior when passing through the various cores. However it is not necessary to postulate abrupt chemical changes at these depths.

Dr. Chamberlain, in fact, feels it is most unsafe to do so. "Professor

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Premier Shows Europe Edged Close to War

Chamberlain Tells Commons He Hopes Patience 'May Yet' Save Peace

Plea for Caution

Britain and France Reported Ready to Fill Gaps in Spanish Cordon

The delicate situation in which Europe has stood during the past week was revealed today with Prime Minister Chamberlain's expression of hope that the peace of Europe "may yet" be saved and the report that Belgium had been warned the first of the week to prepare for any eventuality in the vexed situation.

It was reported in London that the Foreign Office had warned Belgium to be ready for any eventuality.

Shortly after this was reported, it was evident that tension was greatly slackened, possibly because Berlin had heard the same report.

That Britain and France would fill the gaps in the naval cordon around Spain was reported evident today. These gaps were created by the summary withdrawal of Germany and Italy from the sea control scheme for isolating the Spanish conflict to the Iberian peninsula.

Britain's Premier tried to calm the nervousness evidenced in the Commons. But his policies were severely criticized as Liberal and Labor Opposition joined forces to protest against the Government's neutrality plans and to demand that they be scrapped. Mr. Lloyd George added his voice to the sharp criticism of the Government in the crisis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 25—The seriousness with which the British Government still regards the situation which culminated in the German-Italian withdrawal from the sea control arrangements around Spain may be judged from the concluding words of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a speech in the Commons today—"If we all exercise caution, patience and self-restraint we may yet be able to save the peace of Europe."

The words "may yet" are deeply significant. The fact is that at the beginning of the week the peace of Europe was so much in jeopardy that there is now reason to believe the British government warned Belgium by Monday to be prepared for any eventuality. Though there has been an improvement since, it is attributed by some observers to the fact that this warning was given and that it appears to have come to the ears of the Wilhelmstrasse—which while obviously determined to display the jackboot is not all accounts prepared to use it.

Italian Reluctance

Another factor which helped to save the day for peace and to which sufficient credit perhaps has not been given so far was Premier Mussolini's reluctance to follow Berlin's lead. It now appears to be established that the Rome-Berlin axis would not have stood the strain of drastic action by Germany against the Spanish Loyalists over the Leipzig incident. That axis in fact was only preserved by Chancellor Hitler's reconsidering his earlier decision to seize Loyalist merchantmen and to insist on incarceration of Loyalist submarines.

If Premier Mussolini maintains his present attitude risk of fresh incidents will be much diminished. In this connection it is significant that Germany appears to have a larger fleet in Spanish waters than Italy has.

Despite German assurances that no blockade of Spanish ports is to be carried out by the steadily growing German fleet in the Mediterranean and specifically that the Leipzig incident can now be regarded as closed, the Prime Minister's speech shows that Britain is still gravely perturbed at the situation.

Britain Still Perturbed

In particular it is asked why—since Germany withdrew from the sea control scheme in order that her warships should not be used for "target practice" by "Red" submarines—in such circumstances is Germany sending more and more ships into the danger zone? Is it merely to protect German shipping passing through the Straits of Gibraltar? Or is there some other motive not yet disclosed?

However innocent German intentions may be, it is widely felt here—despite Mr. Chamberlain's somewhat surprising statement that "there can no longer be any danger of incidents of this kind"—that there is always the possibility of some untoward occurrence in the present strained condition of internation relations.

While it is hoped that Valencia will be able to restrain the hotheads, Whitehall would breathe more easily if the Germans and Italians would take their ships out of temptation's way—and out of the way, too, of another honest mistake such as in the British view seems to have occurred regarding the identification of the vessel that attacked the German cruiser Leipzig.

France and Britain move to stop gaps in cordon; British Prime Minister urges restraint: Page 2.

Choice of Freedom Or Dictatorships Seen by Millikan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—The major choice confronting the peoples of the world today is the decision between dictators and freedom, in the opinion of Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, internationally known physicist of the California Institute of Technology, back in the United States today after a lecture trip in Ireland, and the Scandinavian countries.

He was accompanied abroad by his family, who returned here with him yesterday on the steamship Washington of the United States Lines. Before he proceeds to the west coast he will be the recipient in Philadelphia of the Franklin Institute's medal for scientific contributions.

Decision Facing World

"We must decide between the despotic world of dictators and the free world with an untrammeled press," Dr. Millikan told ship news reporters here. "The despotic world has encroached upon us during the last 10 years. I hope it can be stopped, because it means retrogression.

"The voters should ignore the man on the soap box and go to the scientific experts for their facts. This applies to world peace, finance and problems of government and labor.

"The scientific approach must be taught in greater degree to the public, for if we are to survive as a democracy, we must learn to go by the method of analysis—the method of testing and checking. And that is the great thing in science. It shows the public how we get real knowledge and makes more people try to regulate their actions on a basis of facts rather than hunches.

Halting Despotism

"The encroachment of despotic rule can be stopped. The entire key to the matter is freedom of the human mind. Education and freedom of speech and of the press are vitally essential."

The cosmic ray researches in which Dr. Millikan has specialized were even more important to the average person than to the scientist and scholar, he held, in the index they offered to comprehension of that which is incorrect or correct. A universal scientific state of thought would quickly disabuse the world "of the widespread belief that one opinion is as good as another," he declared, and was the way out of the "guess system" for the problems of living.

The Monitor Index

Friday, June 25, 1937

Traveltalks	6
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	9
"He shall feed his flock" [With Latvian Translation]	
Sports Page	10
Financial Pages	11-12-13
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 2

Fishing 'Frontier' 50 Miles Offshore Proposed for U. S.

By the Associated Press

LIBBYVILLE, Alaska, June 25—Two thousand tense American fishermen, preparing to shove off today for the Far North's great salmon run, scanned Bristol Bay and counted 26 large foreign fishing boats and floating canneries.

Michael Hatton of the Territorial Fisheries Bureau said he drew up alongside a Japanese boat, but was not welcomed.

"Foreign boats have been increasing yearly, and with the type of gear they are using there will be no salmon in these (Bristol Bay) waters in five or six years," he said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25—The Pacific Coast, concerned over the possibility that floating Japanese canneries will seriously affect the salmon fishing industry, has called upon Washington with renewed insistence for some remedy or clarification of this situation. Demands for the establishment of a 12 or even a 50-mile limit wherein American fishing interests will have exclusive rights have been made. These demands are countered by assurances that the Japanese are within the rights granted them by international law.

In the past two weeks charges have been filed with the President, the Department of State in Washington and the Department of Commerce that the entire Alaskan salmon industry—a $40,000,000-a-year business—is threatened if some diplomatic action is not taken.

Specifically, charges come out of Alaska that a Japanese fishing fleet is operating as a "floating cannery" unit off the territorial boundaries of Alaska and Canada. These ships, as has been previously described, range from 5000 to 15,000 tons, and are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Amphibian Tanks Proposed for Use In Arctic Flight

MOSCOW, June 25 (AP)—Dr. Otto J. Schmidt, leader of the Soviet North Pole Expedition, has disclosed a proposal for a chain of "amphibian tank" bases for Moscow-United States flights across the Polar wastelands.

Dr. Schmidt and other members of his party are expected to fly today to Moscow from Archangel on the last leg of their return flight from Rudolf Island, base of operations for the Polar venture.

Pilot I. P. Mazuruk was left at Rudolf Island, some 560 miles from the North Pole, for rescue work if necessary.

Dr. Schmidt said the polar expedition has shown that planes can land freely on polar ice and carry out unlimited scientific work.

"Automotive amphibian tanks are a means of transport on Polar ice," he said. "They could break through or travel across solid ice floes which ice breakers cannot penetrate because they would waste too much fuel."

Economics in the News

Labor Irresponsibility—Neither Tsarism Nor Democracy Animates the New Labor Movement of C. I. O.—Lessons From Britain's Experience

By H. B. E.

The C. I. O., so early in its growth, is experiencing the same centrifugalism which has marked all other labor movements in American history. You can go back to T. V. Powderly and his Knights of Labor for evidence of it. Later Samuel Gompers, a tsar in some people's estimation, was never sure of his power. For instance, an employer in Florida, in sending me some interesting reminiscences, remarks:

> Samuel Gompers told me 40 years ago that all he could do toward settling a strike at my plant was to advise the local union, and this he would do; but he warned me that he expected that his advice would not be acceptable. He felt badly over his impotence as president of the American Federation of Labor, and left me feeling sorry for him.

The unauthorized strikes show that the tail is beginning to wag the dog in John L. Lewis's C. I. O.

Thus the C. I. O. is coming to be regarded by the public as a compound of autocracy and indiscipline. John L. Lewis is a boss, but a boss whose followers are continually getting out of line.

¶

Neither autocracy nor indiscipline fits in with American democratic institutions. How can democratic control be established in American unionism? Well, in Britain it is insured by law.

Several times I have outlined the various provisions of the British Trades Disputes Act. It is interesting to see what this act does in preventing autocracy on the one hand and indiscipline on the other. No union organizer, on his own decision, can declare, call, or threaten a strike. If a dispute concerns the plant only, the union organizer must report the facts to the union's branch committee, or local, and it is this committee that passes on a strike. That is parliamentary procedure. If the grievance affects the national membership, the procedure might become even more democratic—as democratic as the New England town meeting. Some unions leave the strike decision to the executive committee; others, such as the coal miners, take a nation-wide ballot of all members before reaching a decision.

That is the democratic principle at work in labor unionism. It has insured freedom, not destroyed it—freedom from the arbitrariness of would-be-tsars in both industry and labor. In the United States, where the C. I. O. is half-autocratic and half anarchic, the time will come when the usages in other countries, based upon experiences similar to those in present-day America, will be restudied for possible transplantation in an amended Wagner Act.

¶

Meantime the outbreak of labor indiscipline is becoming a pressing public problem. The outlaw strikes continue to bedevil the labor situation, and the general public, after agreeing that labor had rights which ought to be guaranteed at law, is wondering whether there ought not to have been a simultaneous enactment of labor's duties.

The first duty that should be protected is the duty to the public. In this connection the Trades Disputes Act in Great Britain affords a further lesson.

That Act, passed in 1927, was provoked by the general strike of the previous year, a strike that "held up" the entire country. In Britain it is now unlawful for capital or labor to coerce the government by means of a lockout or strike, or to cause great inconvenience to the community by "wilful breach" of a contract of service with the local or any other public authorities. This applies to corporations supplying gas, water, and electricity no less than to municipalities. Hence, to give only one instance, if there had been such a law in effect in Michigan, the hundred-odd men who, merely by pulling a few switches, deprived the Saginaw Valley of 500,000 people of its essential services for 17 hours, would have become lawbreakers, as well as irresponsibles.

The Trade Disputes Act, furthermore, illegalized any strike for any purpose other than the furtherance of the strikers' immediate concern, thus banning a general strike, and most "sympathetic" strikes. If this law had been in effect in the United States, a great many of the strikes this year would have been ruled out as illegal.

¶

It is in defense of labor's new-found rights under law as much as in the protection of the public that the duties of labor are stressed. The C. I. O. cannot succeed in its organization of the unorganized without public support. If the public turns against it, there is a great danger that, in an aroused invocation of law-and-orderism, the public may line up with die-hard industry in trying to whittle down labor's new rights. That would be short-sighted. Rights and duties are two sides of the same shield—a responsible labor unionism. Apparently the combination in Britain has made society the gainer. For Dr. D. Chang, in a new study on "British Methods of Industrial Peace" says:

> These safeguards of personal freedom, on the one hand, and of communal interests on the other, are the two broad limits within which organized employers and workmen may lawfully pursue whatever objects they choose in their collective capacity. This policy of wide public recognition of the corporate actions of employers and workmen, with a strict prohibition of violence and intimidation, has produced significant results. These results are noticeable in the steadily growing importance of British trade unionism as an operative force in furthering the democratic control of industry through such civilizing influences as organization, self-discipline, and education among the workers.

French Cabinet Leaves Finances To New Minister

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 25—At the first meeting of the new French Cabinet yesterday, broad lines of policy were outlined by Premier Camille Chautemps, but the essential question of finance was left open until Georges Bonnet's arrival Monday to take over the Ministry of Finance.

Rumors which have been officially denied of the early stabilization of the franc at approximately 23 to the dollar and reports that M. Bonnet intends to "let the franc find its natural level" sent the premium on forward pounds to six francs for a month and nearly nine for three months. Meanwhile, government bonds continue their sharp recovery.

Acting to avert the threat of a general hotel strike in Paris tomorrow, the Government promulgated today a decree applying the 40-hour week to all French hotels, restaurants and cafés. For the rest of this year, however, cooks may still be required to work 50 hours and other employees 56—the present regime being 60 hours a week in most hotels and restaurants.

Amelia Earhart Returns to Java

BATAVIA, Java, June 25 (AP)—Amelia Earhart returned yesterday to Bandoeng, Java, from Sourabaya for repair of instruments in the plane she is flying around the world. It was uncertain when she would continue her flight.

Miss Earhart hopped from Sourabaya to Bandoeng, a distance of 250 miles, earlier in the day.

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WORLD'S SAFEST BEACH

France and Britain in Moves To Stop Gaps in Patrol Plan

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Great Britain and France have decided to use their own warships to fill the gap in "hands-off Spain" sea patrol which was created by Italo-German withdrawal, it was learned tonight.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 25—The French Government has proposed to London that France and Britain take over the task of patrolling the entire coast of Spain, including the eastern seaboard formerly entrusted to German and Italian ships.

Confidence is freely expressed in French official circles that the British Government will agree and that the plan will be adopted at the next meeting of the International Non-Intervention Committee in London.

The new French control plan provides neutral observers to be taken aboard both French and British warships, charged with enforcing the non-intervention accord so that impartiality would be guaranteed.

Averting Crisis

If this project is speedily put into effect as is confidently anticipated here, the French feel that the worst consequences of the Italian and German withdrawal will have been averted.

France, it is emphasized in official quarters, could not permit Germany and Italy to undertake an independent blockage of the eastern coast of Spain, because such action would create a new situation in the Mediterranean likely to endanger France's lines of communication with northern Africa.

In general, the impression prevails here that the tension aroused by the Leipzig incident has very largely subsided.

Too Many Warships

Considerable uneasiness is still felt, however, at the presence in Spanish waters of so many German and Italian warships. France is understood to have asked Britain to join in applying diplomatic pressure discreetly but insistently in Berlin and Rome to bring about the withdrawal from the western end of the Mediterranean of at least some of these ships.

The quick improvement in the European atmosphere after the Leipzig scare is attributed here in large part to the swift formation of the new French Government and the complete absence of any disorders in France during the crisis.

French Fleet Near Sardinia

PARIS, June 25 (AP)—France matched concentration of a German battle fleet in Spanish waters with naval movements and coast defense rehearsal in the Mediterranean.

Led by two heavy cruisers, a French warship fleet anchored at Bone, Algeria, due south of the Italian island of Sardinia after secret night maneuvers.

The movement lent strength to the declaration of French officials that France and Britain would be compelled to defend their interests in the Mediterranean if Italy and Germany attempted to patrol the Spanish coast without authorization of the international "hands-off-Spain" committee.

In addition to the two heavy cruisers, the fleet which anchored at Bone included four destroyers and five submarines, all of the French Mediterranean squadron. The ships arrived at Algeria after a night of maneuvers with French colonial coast defense batteries and infantry units.

Paris and London, officials warned, could not remain indifferent if Italy and Germany made forceful use of their warships in Spanish waters.

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Insurgents Claim Further Advance West of Bilbao

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Border, June 25 (AP)—Spanish insurgents asserted today that they had swept all Government forces from the west bank of the Nervion River, west to conquered Bilbao.

They captured the coastal settlement of Ciervana, at the river's mouth, and several neighboring villages without much resistance, a communiqué said.

The Government admitted in Madrid that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's men dominated much of the industrial section northwest of Bilbao and on the Nervion's west bank.

A Government statement substantiated an insurgent assertion that many Government troops had deserted to the insurgent ranks as General Franco's soldiers pressed west from Bilbao toward Santander, 40 miles away.

Fish

(Continued from Page 1)

equipped to clean, can and store fish taken in the deep sea, rapidly and efficiently.

Depleting Salmon Grounds

The Alaskan fishermen argue that if these ships are permitted to lie off the coast of North America, using three to five mile length deep-sea nets to catch the salmon as they return to spawn in Alaskan and Canadian streams, the pack will soon be depleted. Furthermore, they assert, it would not take more than a few years of such activity by a cannery fleet to wipe out the richest salmon fishing area of the world.

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington has made repeated attempts to get action from official Washington on this matter, and it has been reported here that the Department of State intends to send to the Pacific Coast a representative who, with representatives of the Bureau of Fisheries, will study the charges and reports made on this problem. Senator Homer T. Bone, also of Washington, has sought action in the nation's capital.

So far Japan has not officially recognized that any such fishing is going on in the north Pacific. There were statements last year from Tokyo, however, admitting that floating crab canneries were operating off the three-mile limit near Bristol Bay, the richest red salmon fishing area in the world.

"Limits" Prepared

Alaska's representative to Congress, Anthony J. Dimond, has repeatedly attempted to secure some action. It is his contention that a "12-mile limit," similar to the national boundary prescribed in smuggling cases, be set up inside of which there can be no fishing by other than American interests.

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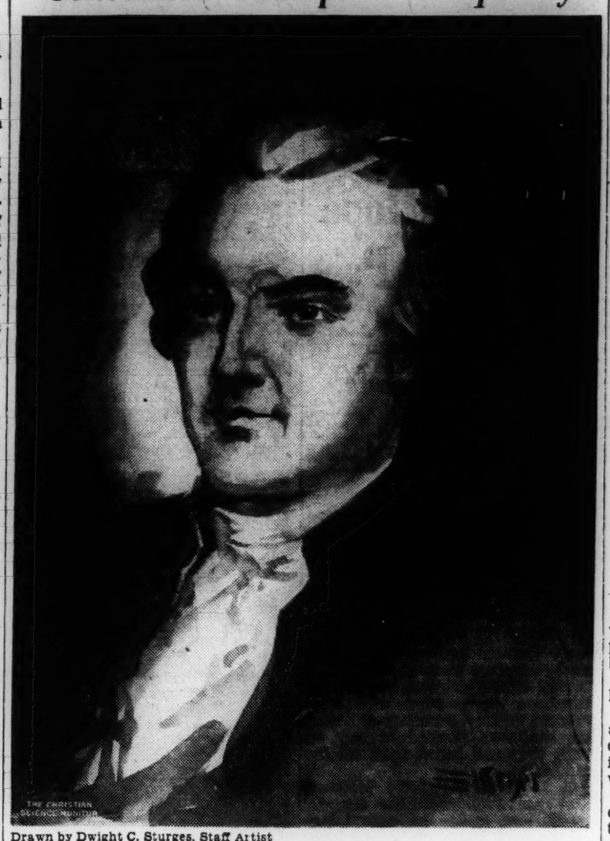

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Charles Pinckney

Son of the President of the First South Carolina Provincial Congress and a Cousin of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. He Served in the Early Revolutionary Campaigns, Being Captured at the Fall of Charleston. After Peace Was Declared, He Was a Delegate to the Congress of the Confederation and to the Constitutional Convention, Where He Offered Useful Plans and Supported Nationalism. Pinckney Was President of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1790, Was Twice Governor of the State, Member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives and Minister to Spain. Although First a Federalist, He Helped to Organize the Democratic-Republican Party

Pinckney Tells Convention All Americans Are Equal

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 25, 1787

Charles Pinckney shot a breath of fresh air into the rather lowering atmosphere of the convention today by an impressively prepared speech in which he reminded members that they are forming a government for America—not for a collection of jealous states or classes but for a Union, and not a duplicate of some pattern either Grecian, Swiss or British but an innovation adapted to the peculiar genius of a new land and a new people.

"The people of the United States," he said, "are among the most singular of any we are acquainted with. Among them are few distinctions of fortune and less of rank than among the inhabitants of any other nation. Every freeman has a right to the same protection and security; and a very moderate share of property entitles them to the possession of all the honors and privileges the public can bestow: hence arises a greater equality, and an equality which is more likely to continue."

Immediate Question

The immediate question under discussion was the manner of constituting the Senate or second branch of the national legislature.

"I will confess," he went on, "that I believe the Constitution of Great Britain to be the best in existence, but I am confident it is one that will not or can not be introduced into this country for many centuries. Its balance between the Crown and the people can not be made a part of our Constitution. We neither have nor can have the members to compose it, nor the rights, privileges and properties of so distinct a class of citizens to guard. The materials for forming this balance or check do not exist."

"Nor is there a necessity for part of our legislature to be so permanent," he added—here turning his argument against proposals of Colonel Hamilton for a life-tenure Senate and Executive—"unless the Executive power is to be something fixed and dangerous as an hereditary ruler.

Plea for Equality

"The people of the United States," Mr. Pinckney continued, "have very few rich men among them—by rich men I mean those whose riches may have a dangerous influence, or such as are esteemed rich in Europe—perhaps there are not 100 such on the Continent. . . . If equality is, as I contend, the leading feature of the United States, where then are the riches and wealth whose representation and protection is the peculiar province of this permanent body?"

Our people might be divided into three classes, he observed, the professional, the commercial and the landed, but all these are dependent on one another—a very different classification than the royalty, peers and commoners in England. Where all are commoners, a permanent or hereditary executive and senate would have nothing to represent.

"Our true situation appears to me to be this," he continued, "a new, extensive country containing within itself the materials for forming a government capable of extending to its citizens all the blessings of civil and religious liberty. . . . We must, as has been observed, suit our government to the people it is to direct."

Need for Legislatures

State legislatures, he said, must remain, for no government could make good laws for the whole of so large a realm, but he was led to favor representation on the basis of proportion rather than by states in the second branch. To this end he proposed a plan in which members of the Senate would serve four years, one-fourth to be elected each year by the lower branch, and the country would be divided into four districts for this purpose.

The house did not at once take up his proposal, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Wilson debating again whether the second branch should be elected by state legislatures or by the people through special electors.

On vote, the majority for election by state legislatures was even larger than when it was adopted in committee, nine being for the resolution.

When the question of the length of term was reached, Mr. Gorham endorsed the Pinckney proposal of four years with an annual rotation.

Other Suggestions

Mr. Randolph preferred the seven-year term. Mr. Williamson suggested that six years would divide more conveniently.

George Read of Delaware moved that Senators should hold office "during good behavior," this being the Hamiltonian idea; and Robert Morris, the Philadelphia financier, seconded him.

The issue came to no conclusion, however, for both on a motion to insert "six years" and on another to make the term "five years" the roll call resulted in tie votes of five states to five.

In one respect the learned address of Mr. Pinckney today was a display of the talent of the planter aristocracy of the South against the rising power of the commerce, manufacture and finance in the North. Mr Hamilton is a representative of the latter interest even against the upstate delegates of his own constituency. Although Mr. Pinckney spoke of the interdependence of landed, commercial and professional classes, he ventured that the "owners and cultivators of the soil . . are and ought ever to be the governing spring in the system," while the merchants "ought not for a considerable time to have much weight in the political scale," and that if an aristocracy should spring from commerce "it would be the first instance in which a nobility sprang from merchants."

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. The convention has decided upon a National Legislature of two houses rather than one but appears to be moving toward a crisis over whether representation shall be by states or according to population. Today: Pinckney reminds convention it is forming a government for America and not for a group of jealous states.

Tomorrow: Convention decides upon six-year term for members of the Senate.

Back-to-Work Move Gains Impetus in Ohio

WARREN, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—A. C. I. O.-fostered general sympathy strike collapsed yesterday while at Youngstown, Ohio, a new back-to-work movement gained impetus with a telegraphic appeal to President Roosevelt asking aid to reopen strike-bound mills.

Mayor Lionel Evans of Youngstown wired President Roosevelt to end "unlawful conditions" so steel plants might resume operations under protection of national guard troops.

British Prime Minister Urges Policy of Patient Restraint

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a stormy session of the House of Commons urged Great Britain today to "keep cool" and promised the Commons that he would push every effort to prevent the Spanish civil war from exploding into a general European conflict.

Mr. Chamberlain, Prime Minister for less than a month, outlined two steps to keep the peace of Europe as he threw open to debate the whole question of the tense crisis growing out of the 11-months-old war. He advocated:

1. Filling in the gap left in the neutrality patrol when Germany and Italy withdrew from the cordon;

2. Renewing efforts to withdraw foreign volunteers from Spain.

Mr. Chamberlain rose to open the "full-dress" debate necessitated by the withdrawal of Germany-Italy from the neutrality patrol and the threat to the whole European neutrality set-up.

To Keep the Peace

He promised that Great Britain would not "say or do anything to precipitate a situation which everybody wishes to avoid."

"The situation is serious but not hopeless," he declared.

"Although it may be true there are governments which desire to see one side or the other victorious, there is no government or country which wants to see a European war."

Britain's policy, he said, has been directed to only one aim, to keep the peace of Europe by keeping the war within Spain.

"We intend to pursue that policy as long as there is reasonable hope of avoiding spread of the conflict," he added.

Deprecatory cries greeted Mr. Chamberlain when, after declaring that incidents involving foreign powers were bound to occur as long as the civil war lasted, he said "some interference" was inevitable as a result of the powers' efforts to keep arms and men from Spain.

"Although we have had to express very definitely our dissatisfaction with the failure of the scheme of non-intervention," the Prime Minister said, "it is true that intervention has gone on and is going on in spite of the non-intervention agreement.

"Yet, it is also true that up to the present time we have succeeded in achieving the object which has been at the back of that policy the whole time."

Mr. Chamberlain had this to say on the Third Reich's charges that a Loyalist submarine attempted to torpedo her cruiser Leipzig:

"German officers were convinced on what they thought was indisputable evidence that they had been the subject of a torpedo attack. I do not exclude the possibility of a mistake. . . .

"In the circumstances, the German claim that they could not allow their ships to be exposed to risks of that sort is a reasonable claim.

"I go a little further than that. When I think of the consequences to the German navy and the natural feelings of resentment and indignation that must be aroused by such an incident, I must say that the German Government, in withdrawing its ships (from the international neutrality patrol) and treating the incident as closed, has shown a degree of restraint we should all recognize."

Mr. Chamberlain added:

"If we can all exercise caution, patience and restraint we may be able to save the peace of Europe."

Sea Strength Around Spain

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's new First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the House this summary of the comparative sea strength of the four powers in Spanish waters on the basis of advices yesterday:

Great Britain—20 warships besides the first motor torpedo boat flotilla. This includes one battleship, two cruisers and twelve destroyers.

Germany—One "armored ship," two cruisers, six destroyers, four submarines.

Italy—Four flotilla leaders, four destroyers.

France—Two cruisers, eight destroyers, four sloops and five smaller vessels.

Lloyd George's Criticism

There was a sharp attack on the Government and its policies by Mr. David Lloyd George, war-time prime minister.

He accused Mr. Chamberlain of failing entirely to disclose to the legislators what the real situation was or what Italy and Germany propose to do in Spain.

"The prime minister said we must 'keep cool,'" Mr. Lloyd George declared. "We must not only keep cool heads but also stout hearts.

"Any fish can have a cool head."

Both Opposition leaders — Major Clement R. Attlee for Labor and Sir Archibald Sinclair for the Liberals —charged that the international non-intervention committee was a failure and should be scrapped. Both urged Great Britain to take the Spanish issue before the League of Nations.

Major Attlee demanded an end to the non-intervention "farce" and urged that the Spanish Government be allowed to buy arms abroad.

The government of Great Britain, he charged, is "only supporting Germany when she is aggressive."

"Firm language" from Britain and a strong League of Nations policy are needed, he said.

Roosevelt Recalls Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

whom he has talked in Washington during the last two days. He is the exact antithesis of the conventional American conception of a European diplomat. Even for his important visits yesterday he wore an informal gray tweed suit which gave him the appearance of being at ease.

These intangibles undoubtedly have smoothed his way with both President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. They know that as Prime Minister of Belgium he is interested first in keeping Europe's peace and second in preserving Belgium's neutrality if war should break out. They know that for these reasons he sees Europe and Europe's problems far more objectively than can spokesmen for any of the great powers. They do not have to discount half of everything he says.

President Interested

This point of view is the same as that here in Washington, except perhaps in degree since a European war would be more damaging to Belgium than to the United States. Therefore, Dr. van Zeeland is able to talk in terms that are understood here and he was heard and heeded at great length. So interested, in fact, was the President after his long discussions on the first day that he called the visitor back yesterday morning after his talk with Mr. Hull, therefore disarranging afternoon plans, and finally, at the end of the day, it was announced Dr. van Zeeland would come back next week when President Roosevelt returns from his political "holiday" with congressional Democrats. The President left Washington last night.

Certain factors which have entered into the deliberations are known. Dr. van Zeeland, President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull are in agreement that the time is not yet ready for any general economic conference and such a conference must not be undertaken until its success is assured in advance. Failure would be dangerous.

In the meantime, however, it is agreed everything possible should be done to advance the time when a conference could be successful. In this direction, bilateral discussions of the type Dr. van Zeeland has been carrying on in Europe should be continued.

Financial Co-operation

Thus far there was agreement. Beyond this stage Dr. van Zeeland is understood to have stressed the absolute indispensability of American co-operation in the pacification of Europe. So far as this involves reduction of trade barriers in harmony with Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade policies he was assured of sympathetic help. But when the discussion turned to possibilities of easing the flow of credit and removing financial restrictions, certain limitations developed on the possible scope of American co-operation.

While it is not known authoritatively, indications are that it was certain aspects of this financial question which remained open for "thinking over" when the President departed for his political picnic last night and which are bringing Dr. van Zeeland back next Tuesday. The visitor has been reported studying a plan under which American gold would be deposited with the Bank of International Settlement which would use the credit thus made available for loans where they would do most to restore normal economic conditions in Europe.

Another basic question apparently considered was ways and means of broadening monetary agreements to bring Germany, Italy and the other autarchic nations back into a stable generalized monetary system. The United States, Britain and France are now in such an agreement which is widely credited with having done more than any one other thing to start the world back in the direction of normal financial relations.

Whether he proposed any specific or detailed plans along these lines is not known. But it is apparent the general subject of the freer flow of credit in Europe was under discussion and that, provided the "thinking over" process is favorable to whatever was discussed tentatively, some important development in the credit and financial problem will result from the visit.

Philippines Win $20,000,000 Tax Refund From U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — The first tangible result of months of negotiations covering the problems incident to the granting of full independence to the Philippine Islands was an official announcement from the State Department yesterday that $20,000,000 will shortly be made available to the Philippines from the proceeds of U. S. processing taxes on coconut oil.

The announcement explained that President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth had asked for this portion of the $50,000,000 which according to a Supreme Court decision of last October properly belongs to the islands. It was collected under the outlawed Agricultural Adjustment Act of early New Deal days and was impounded pending the outcome of suits of payers of the tax.

Subsequently the court decided that regardless of the invalidity of the act under which the taxes were collected, the collection itself was legal and that the United States can properly turn the money over to the Philippines.

The official announcement included also a statement by President Quezon that he would ask the Philippine Legislature to use the money for the purchase of large landed estates and their redistribution in small farms not to exceed 250 acres to the tenant farmers or other Philippine citizens, for establishing credit institutions to make the purchase of the small farms by the tenants possible, and for the construction of roads, schools and Government institutions.

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Strikers Blamed by Police In Fatal Riot at Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Chicago police acted only to defend themselves in the Memorial Day strike riots outside the Republic Steel mill where 10 persons received fatal injuries. This was the declaration of W. V. Daly, assistant corporation counsel of the city, supported by Capt. James L. Mooney, supervisor of the Chicago police department, and Capt. Thomas Kilroy, in whose district the plant is located, in testimony before the McKellar post office committee yesterday.

The Chicago police department's version was thus officially put on record before the committee, preliminary to the hearing by the La Follette civil liberties committee next week at which both sides of the case will be weighed.

Girdler Testifies

The session also heard the testimony of Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the board of the Republic Steel Corporation, discussing his relations with C. I. O., and concluded late in the afternoon with evidence from an employee of the Cleveland plant of Republic Steel, explaining that many workers had their own union and were opposed to a strike. Many members who signed C. I. O. cards he said, "were not C. I. O. at heart."

One police affidavit offered by Mr. Daly asserted that the first shot in the battle came from the advancing mob and not the police. Mr. Daly read Illinois statutes dealing with mobs but Senator Kenneth McKeller (D) of Tennessee declared such laws did not give the police authority to "shoot down" men under conditions then prevailing.

Police officials declared their men fired only in self defense. Captain Mooney told how the police formed a line in front of the company's gates and waited as the crowd advanced.

"Communists from all over town" were in the crowd, he said, and they were singing "The Internationale" as they approached. Captain Mooney said he stepped up as the crowd reached the police line and told them to disperse. He said there were 200 police to 2000 in the crowd. The command was disobeyed, he said, missiles were thrown, and he ordered gas bombs to be used.

"I didn't give any orders to shoot," he said, "but the police on the ground defended themselves. We had to stop that mob, gentlemen. If the crowd had got into that plant there would have been 300 killed. If I'd given orders to shoot there would have been 200 killed."

No Sit-Downs in Chicago

Highlight of his testimony came with his heated declaration:

"I am sorry that anybody got killed, but it couldn't be helped. We had to do what we done, and we did it. We're not killers. Chicago is a law-abiding city. They are not running away with the town. We have no sit-down strikers in Chicago."

In late testimony yesterday Mr. Girdler told the committee he would never sign an agreement with an "irresponsible union" like C. I. O. unless forced to do so by law. He added that he would not even sign the contract if a majority of his own employees voted for C. I. O., or if the National Labor Relations Board determined that employers must agree to written contracts. He declared he would comply only if the Supreme Court upheld such a ruling. There was nothing in the Wagner Act, he said, requiring such compliance.

William W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, who was present in the hearing room, at one point broke into Mr. Girdler's testimony to defend the department against charges of failing in its duty to deliver mail to non-strikers in the besieged Republic plant. James A. Farley, Postmaster General, may be summoned when the hearing resumes on Monday.

Leaders in Japanese Movies

Wide World

Setsuko Hara
Movie Star

Nagamasa Kawakita
Movie Producer

Miss Hara and Mr. Kawakita Arrived Recently in New York, Bringing With Them "The New Earth," Miss Hara's Latest Picture

Fewer and Better Books Urged At American Library Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—The public today is deluged with books of all kinds which might well never have come off the printing press, raising the question as to whether the public library should be a "power house" or merely a "hostel," according to Clarence E. Sherman, librarian of the public library in Providence, R. I. Speaking on the subject of "Fewer and Better Books," Mr. Sherman addressed delegates to the fifty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association this afternoon at the McMillin Academic Theater, Columbia University, with what he termed "a declaration of independence."

The responsibility for what he called "an over-supply of book titles" hests upon the public, the publishers and the public libraries, Mr. Sherman declared.

"If 75 per cent of the books of fiction published in the United States last year, especially "mysteries," "westerns" and dripping love stories; if 50 per cent of the books on advertising and business letter writing, 40 per cent of the poetry, 30 per cent of the school and college textbooks, 15 per cent of the biography and travel, 10 per cent of the books on world peace and appropriate percentages of some other classes had never come off the printing presses, they would not have been missed," he said.

"If the public libraries of this country on anything like a normal budget had neglected or refused to add to their shelves the books of 1936 in even so generous proportions, the towns and cities in which they are situated would be quite as interesting and quite as worth while places in which to live."

The reading public is actuated by a "new-book complex," Mr. Sherman held. This means that temporary books of a "very superficial" character have a larger place than they should have, he declared, adding that publishers were urged by the competitive instinct or the fear of missing something worth while. Public libraries, on the other hand, have always been doubtful of the value of many new books, but in an effort to meet the needs of everyone in the community, the public library has swung to the other extreme of enlarging and varying book collections more than is advisable, he brought out.

"Today, people are deluged with books whether they visit a bookstore or enter a public library," Mr. Sherman continued. "If it has been expected that America might become a nation of readers because of a wide choice of book titles, that dream has not come true. For in this country, while the total number of books sold each year seems large, it averages less than two per capita.

"The criticism that I am making is that we have stressed too much the reading tastes of the inhabitants of the lowest levels of reading desires. Readers who cannot or will not read anything but light "mysteries" and "westerns" should not be neglected, but that does not mean that the intellectual standards of the open shelves of our libraries should be an affront to those who are considerably above the lowest form of reading life. Readers who can find pleasure, profit and adventure between the covers of a book that is well written and will leave memories with the reader long after it is read still have a place in a public library."

Charles W. Ferguson, associate editor of Readers' Digest, told an audience of approximately 5000 at the general session today that "for the first time there is a sudden and extraordinary urge for intelligence, the significance of which is beyond calculation, because it affects Tom, Dick and Harry."

A survey made of the tastes of 100,000 readers in England and America, he said, showed that "serious, meaty" reading matter was much more in demand than that dealing with "sports, 'movies' and the radio."

"There is a growth of interest where you might least expect it," Mr. Ferguson held. "There are new habits among persons who buy books. Books once considered the exclusive property of starched scholars and technicians are now everyday commodities on the market."

Carl Van Doren, widely known author, urged that literature of the imagination be given a chance in developing to a greater degree than before international - mindedness. Books of fiction serve a real purpose when they make the reader enter into sympathy with those of other sections of this nation and other nations, he held.

"Do we imagine ourselves to be isolated as in former times, or are we progressively involved in the whole world?" he asked.

An enthusiastic moment came yesterday afternoon when announcement was made that the Legislature in Michigan had just passed a bill providing for an annual appropriation of $500,000 for the support and extension of library service in that State. The news was brought by Ralph Ulveling, legislative chairman of Michigan Library Association, and Ruth Rutzen, head of circulation at the Detroit Public Library.

Three other states have adopted similar measures, it was learned. Ohio has provided $150,000; Arkansas, $100,000, and Vermont, $25,000.

Simultaneously with the convention here, "Library Week" in a big way is being observed in three parishes, or counties, of Louisiana that never have had library service, Miss Essae M. Culver, executive secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission, told a representative of the Monitor. Financed by the state, "bookmobiles" and distributing centers are conveying the first shipment of books which will be provided from now on regularly. The inauguration of this service follows a request, by petition, from 29 groups in an area populated by 42,000 persons.

Britain Speeds Its Manufacture Of Gas Masks

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The British Government is speeding fulfillment of its pledge to provide every man, woman and child in the country with a gas mask in case of war.

Already masks have been manufactured for 9,000,000 of the 45,000,000 people in the British Isles, not including the Irish Free State. That disclosure was made yesterday by Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Under-Secretary of the Home Office, in the House of Commons.

At Britain's principal gas-mask manufacturing center, Blackburn in Lancashire, 500 workers have been put on a schedule designed to produce 500,000 masks a week.

The present program calls for the production of 30,000,000 masks to supply immediate protection to inhabitants of the dense industrial districts.

The masks are being stored in regional depots, to be distributed when an emergency arises. Four depots have been established and nine more are planned at strategic points.

Instructors on 30 trucks, equipped with special gas chambers, will visit towns and villages in every part of the country to test the masks under actual gas conditions and give demonstrations on use of the equipment. Volunteers will be allowed to enter the gas chambers wearing the masks so that confidence in them may become general.

A special school has been opened in Gloucestershire to train policemen, firemen and municipal employees in the use of gas masks, the rescuing and treatment of gas victims and the de-gassing of affected houses.

Architects are paying increasing attention to the need for anti-gas measures in new buildings.

Advertisements for a new apartment block in London's fashionable Regents Park district emphasize the buildings have bombproof and gas-proof shelters.

No Present Danger Of War in Europe, Says Hans Luther

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—There is no danger of a European war for many years to come, if at all, declared Dr. Hans Luther, former German Ambassador in Washington, who was in Winnipeg en route to his native land.

"Who talks of war to me?" asked Dr. Luther. "The people who don't even know European geography. They go on talking of war in this continent, much more so than in Europe, and all the time they continue to be an impediment to confidence and therefore to world trade and economic recovery. You cannot have economic recovery without international trade, and you cannot build international trade when confidence and faith are destroyed by talk of war."

Dr. Luther was minister of finance in the Stresemann cabinet and a former president of the Reichsbank. He is a descendant of Martin Luther through an uncle. He is now on his way home, traveling westward by way of the Pacific Ocean, instead of using the conventional route over the Atlantic.

Wage Parity Asked For Southern Labor

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 25 (AP)—Mayor Burnet R. Maybank of Charleston told the South Carolina Federation of Labor here today that wages in the South should be raised to a parity with those paid in the North and Midwest.

Welcoming delegates to the federation's twenty-third annual convention, Mr. Maybank paid tribute to President Roosevelt who he said "has certainly been the friend of the working man."

Zonta Stresses Service as Road To World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 25—"To work for the advancement of understanding, good will and peace through a world fellowship of executive women in business and professions united in the Zonta ideal of service," is one of the major ideals in the code of more than 500 women meeting in convention at Niagara Falls this week end. Seventeen years ago Zonta was first organized in Buffalo, and the Niagara Falls unit is the only one in the world in which members of two nations are united—those from the New York and from the Canadian side of the Niagara River belonging to one organization.

Dr. Dora E. Neun of Rochester, president of Zonta International, addressed the representatives of 59 clubs, stressed that they realize more than ever before the vital importance of working toward international good will and peace through the improvement of economic conditions.

"After all," she said, "war is almost invariably provoked by unsatisfactory economic conditions. If we can progress as a world of nations to a point where we can give up greed for human good; where we are willing to sacrifice something for the sake of freedom from war with its futile waste of both human life and property; where we are broad enough to see points of view quite different from our own, we will begin to make some progress in this direction. It is a matter of gradual evolution and enlightenment. We cannot be over-optimistic, but we can persist in trying to find peaceable ways of settling international difficulties."

Dr. Neun announced the addition of six new clubs during the past year, making a total of 136 in Europe, North America and Hawaii. The name "Zonta" was defined as a Sioux Indian name, meaning "Trustworthy."

Miss Edith W. Fisher, merchant importer of Boston, Mass., is chairman of international relations and organizer of Zonta clubs in Europe. She has just returned home from her fifth visit abroad for the confederation, during which she visited Austria, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden and Finland.

Electrification Of Farms Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 25—The rural electrification bill, which under the new Public Utility Commission's interpretation, is expected to solve the inequalities in rate structures for electric light and power on the farms, became a law this week when signed by Gov. H. Earle.

The new law permits formation of co-operative companies to finance construction of power lines through thinly populated rural sections, and under its provisions farmer groups can enter into competition with the utility companies and either force rates down to a reasonable figure or construct their own service lines.

The co-operatives may finance their endeavors with the assistance of federal funds, and it has been estimated that if advantage is taken of the new law, at least $20,000,000 will be provided by the Federal Government to aid in rural electrification in Pennsylvania during the next year.

Canada Tourist Trade High

Tourists will spend at least $325,000,000 in Canada this year, a figure exceeding the peak of $309,000,000 in 1929, according to an estimate by the director of the Canadian Travel Bureau.

School Made Starting-Place For Democracy by Educators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 25—While orators warn against dictatorships abroad, educators, meeting at Northwestern University this week, in a conference for School Administrators, are taking their stand against petty dictatorships in many superintendents' offices of the American school system and pointing the way to democracy in this small unit of public administration.

While they sight a trend away from "benevolent despotism" in progressive public school systems, they are not hesitating to declare that in many schools neither teachers, parents, nor pupils have any voice in planning policies which concern them all, and that as a result autocracy is accepted.

If schools are needed in a democracy, democracy is also essential in schools, speakers pointed out. Leading the discussion was Columbia University's authority, Dr. William H. Kilpatrick. He opposed dictatorship by superintendents or other administrative officers on both moral and educational grounds. If teachers and all groups in the community are not invited to take part in discussion of educational policies, they are being deprived of rightful educational experiences and the schools are losing much wisdom they might draw upon, he held.

Other speakers took up his argument. "The planning of the school program is a community problem," declared Dr. J. R. McGaughy of Columbia University, chairman of the round-table discussion group that met after Dr. Kilpatrick had spoken. "We should call in parents, teachers and children and hear their views when working out policies."

This does not mean that the principal or superintendent should be denied the final decision on policies to be recommended to the board of education, nor that the board should not be the agency to take legal action in adopting policies, Dr. McGaughy said. What he and other speakers advocated was simply that policies be "democratically arrived at."

Leaderships Defined

Dr. Kilpatrick, explaining the underlying philosophy of those who advocate democratic school policies, noted that there are two kinds of leadership. One is leadership of status. The highest officer is expected to have the best ideas by virtue of his office. Those in lower posts are not expected to make any coritribution. The other kind of leadership he described as that which rests "on the merit of suggested ideas." In this, all are free to offer ideas, with the assurance that what is tendered will be considered on its own merits, without regard to the status in the educational system of the person who proffers the suggestions.

To maintain the latter situation should be the one great aim of every democratic school leader, Dr. Kilpatrick maintained. Unless there is opportunity for all to have a voice (not necessarily a decision) in policy making, there is no democracy, he inferred. "Democracy," as he expressed it, "means sharing, on terms of equality of opportunity, in the common control of the group process which decides on matters that affect all concerned."

He cited three reasons why such policy. People who are called upon to participate in policy-making grow in the effort.

First, it is educative. This is the chief reason for adopting such a policy-making grow in the effort.

Second, better decisions result when the wisdom and experience of all are called out.

Third, better people are encouraged to become teachers when it is understood that they can use their capacities to the full.

"Autocratic administrative procedures," he summed up, "are one great factor in driving the better minds and characters from the teaching profession."

Pupils Decide

Dr. Kilpatrick's statements were subjected to debate in the round table. The chairman, to start discussion, put forward an extreme proposition:

"How far down the line would you go in adopting democratic principles? Shall we ask the elementary school pupils if they are going to study the multiplication table?"

That sounded absurd, and the audience laughed. But Paul J. Misner, superintendent of schools in Glencoe, Ill., took the question seriously.

"It isn't necessary to ask them," he said. "They do decide whether or not they are going to learn it." Then, quoting Prof. E. T. McSwain of Northwestern University, he added: "No one learns anything he does not accept."

Accused of indulging in theories which would not work out in practice, Mr. Misner said his faculty had tried the procedure in planning the mathematics course for the ninth grade. Not only were the teachers called in, but a committee of 10 youngsters were chosen to represent the grade.

"We were astonished to find that the opinions of the pupils were the most valid," said Mr. Misner. "They understood better than the teachers what mathematics was truly functional. The teachers found it difficult to look at the subject-matter fairly, because they were so steeped in the traditional course of study."

One of the teachers in the Glencoe schools declared that democratic studies of this kind made in her school system had resulted in giving teachers increased respect for each other's abilities, and that a happier atmosphere resulted.

Lehman Closes National Kennel Club Dog Track

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 25 — The National Kennel Club's dog track at the Mineola fair grounds was closed down yesterday following an ultimatum by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman forbidding gambling at such places.

Governor Lehman ordered all district attorneys and other law enforcement officials in New York State June 23 to proceed at once against all persons who "conduct and participate in gambling and betting at dog tracks." This was followed today by an announcement by Percy C. Reed, proprietor of the track here, that the place would be closed until further notice.

Indications were that Mr. Reed would go to the courts in an effort to reopen the track and that the case finally would reach the Court of Appeals.

Back of the drive to halt dog racing in New York State are many of the most powerful social work agencies here.

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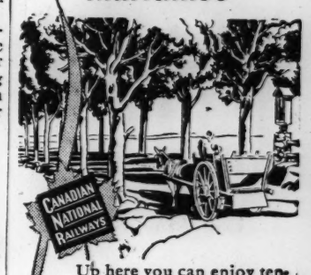

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Davey Orders Ohio Troops To Protect Steel Workers

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25 (AP)—Ohio's military strength swung to the side of non-striking steel workers today as Gov. Martin L. Davey directed nearly 5000 national guardsmen to guarantee safety to anyone desiring employment.

The Governor's orders, applying to the strike-besieged Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company mills, came after what he described as failure of the Federal Mediation Board to settle the dispute with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

Guardsmen have been in the Mahoning Valley strike zone since Tuesday with instructions to preserve the "status quo" pending peace negotiations. Heretofore guardsmen have permitted no closed plants to open, but have allowed continued operation of plants already working.

Orders to Military

Today, however, the Governor's instruction bore amplification.

"We cannot waver," he said in a communication to Ad. Gen. Emil Marx. "Our clear duty is to give every assistance to local authorities to prevent lawlessness of every description, as it relates to the strike situation, without which wholesale slaughter is almost inevitable. The rights of all citizens must be protected.

"The people as a whole sustain the government and make its continuity possible. Government must not abdicate its sovereign powers and responsibility to any who challenge its existence.

"The right to work is sacred. The right to strike is equally valid. Those who want to return to their employment shall enjoy that privilege without being molested. Those who wish to remain on strike certainly are entitled to do so and to continue any and all lawful practices.

Priceless Heritage

"Law and order are so elemental in their relation to the rights of men and the preservation of organized society that they rise above every other consideration among a free people. The safeguarding of our liberties, individually and collectively, is a priceless heritage for our children and the millions of future Americans yet unborn.

"As the Chief Executive of Ohio, I look to you to see that this order is carried out with fidelity, calmness, impartiality and firmness. Thus, there is placed in your charge the most solemn responsibility that has been given to any public official in these troublous times.

"We will support you with all the power and resources of the State Government."

The Governor issued his instructions only after receiving word from executives of the steel companies that the mediation board's negotiations were at an end.

Pittsburgh Papers Defeat Strikers In Wage Walkout

PITTSBURGH, June 25 (AP)—Shouts of newsboys echoed in the streets again today as 150 mail-room employees ended a strike that forced the city's three daily newspapers to suspend and made 5000 persons idle.

Thousands of Pittsburghers, without hometown newspapers for three days, bought the first copies of the Post-Gazette, morning newspaper and the first to resume after the walkout. First editions of the Sun-Telegraph and the Press go on the streets shortly before noon.

Strikers voted to return at the same wage of $6.80 a day for day workers and $7 for night men. Publishers rejected a compromise offer made at a conference yesterday which would have given day workers $7.50 and night workers $7.85.

The mailers left the plants Tuesday demanding an increase of $1.20 a day for day workers and $1.50 for night men. Publishers charged the strike violated a wage contract in force until Jan. 7, 1938.

Before the strikers voted to return, the publishers had threatened to operate today with union workers from other cities. Their proposed action was approved by the International Typographical Union which had disavowed the strike and temporarily suspended the local union's charter. The international union joined the publishers in charging the walkout violated the existing contract.

British Air Traffic Gains

A British air transportation company which recently purchased five American transport planes has been advertising the fact to increase its air traffic on northern European routes.

News Takes Lead In the Services Of Station KFYO

With Monitor Newscasters

LUBBOCK, Texas — Though newspaper-owned Station KFYO here maintains a healthy rivalry with its newspaper adjunct for local news "scoops," the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal, owners of KFYO, maintain the station entirely independent in policy from the newspaper. This, the management believes, gives the public variety.

A progressive station, KFYO claims to be the first station in Texas to buy a full time wire news service from the United Press, four periods of news being presented daily. Once again in this transaction the station demonstrated its detachment from the newspaper, which has an Associated Press service.

In this news transmission the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" play an important role, for, according to the management, the Monitor news is "undoubtedly appreciated" by a large number of listeners. Reading of the Monitor scripts is shared by DeWitt Landis, manager of KFYO, and Bruce Collier of the announcerial staff.

Technically, KFYO offers programs of the finest quality obtainable, having installed high-fidelity speech control and transmitting equipment of proven good reproduction. Good tone quality, the management claims, may create a liking by listeners to keep their sets turned to KFYO during the day.

Over the air KFYO gives time to civic and charitable organizations, to the public schools of the territory, and to the Texas Technological College in Lubbock. Direct lines to the schools are maintained and they radiocast their own weekly programs.

KFYO also co-operates with the music teachers in the local schools by broadcasting special musical programs which are heard in the class rooms through radio sets installed in the schools. Any record a music teacher wishes to play in a class room on phonograph equipment is loaned. Often if a desired record is not a part of the station's collection, the management purchases it and adds it to the regular collection owned by the station.

KFYO operates with a daytime power of 250 watts and nighttime power of 100 watts on a frequency of 1310 kilocycles. The manager claims a potential audience of 200,000 listeners in the station's average 60-mile range.

This is article number 93 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, June 28.

They Name Tax Evaders

© Harris & Ewing

Elmer L. Irey
Chief of the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau

Guy T. Helvering
Commissioner of Internal Revenue

Mr. Helvering and Mr. Irey Both Have Appeared Before the Joint Congressional Committee to Explain Tax-Evading Devices and to Name Tax Evaders

Bootleggers and Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, June 25

Bootlegging of whisky persists on a large scale despite the activities of government agents, according to testimony before the Federal Trade Commission here today in connection with a hearing on alleged fixing of retail prices.

Relating the findings of an investigation begun following the repeal of national prohibition, L. R. Renz, a representative of Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons Co., distillers, told the commission that he had found 11,000,000 gallons of liquor was available for distribution through bootlegging concerns.

Mr. Renz added that the enormous volume of spirituous liquors believed to be in the hands of the illegal beverage alcohol trade had not been manufactured under government supervision. Distribution of the bootlegged product was on a nation-wide scale, with quantities of 500,000 gallons sometimes disposed of in one transaction, he said.

It was disclosed also that the new bootleg liquor industry had capitalized on the widespread advertising of liquor brands by imitating labels and merchandising slogans. By such means, Mr. Renz continued, the bootleggers were "reaping a harvest" through faking high-priced products.

Although counsel for the commission objected to presentation of such evidence on the grounds that it was irrelevant to the charges of price fixing against the Massachusetts subsidiary of the Seagrams company, defense attorneys explained that Mr. Renz's testimony was directly related to bootlegging operations in the distribution of illegal liquor to the retail trade.

Mr. Renz told the commission that his findings had been given to government agencies for whatever action they might take.

Public Coolness To C. I. O. Policies Shown in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—The American public opposes John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, preferring the American Federation of Labor, whereas the factory workers, the principal object of the C. I. O. drive, are for the C. I. O., according to the Fortune quarterly survey. This survey is based on samplings of public opinion published in the July issue of Fortune Magazine.

Of those questioned, including all walks of life, 29.8 per cent favored the A. F. of L., while the C. I. O. polled only 10.8 per cent. Six and four-tenths per cent favored both union movements. Against both were 17 per cent, 24.7 per cent did not know which they preferred, 11.3 per cent were indifferent. The only group favoring the C. I. O. was the factory workers, 27.2 per cent of whom backed the Lewis faction as against 21.5 per cent for the A. F. of L.

"The very negativeness of these results is decisive," Fortune reports, "for it shows that 53 per cent of the nation has come through a barrage of tons of newsprint on this struggle in a mood of hostility, indifference and indecision.

Public Opinion Cool

"On the positive side it is also decisive, because those who favor one of the rival union organizations line up nearly three to one with the A. F. of L. against the C. I. O. This means John L. Lewis has a tremendous job of public relations before him if, as William Green (A. F. of L. leader) says, 'organized labor cannot win strikes or establish and maintain itself as a vital force in the economic life of the nation' without support of public opinion."

A break-down of the figures reveals that 35.9 per cent of the prosperous class and 41.6 per cent of the executives preferred the A. F. of L. to the C. I. O., while only 7.3 per cent of the prosperous class and 8.2 per cent of the executives leaned to the C. I. O. Even the poor were with the A. F. of L. by 29.1 per cent to 13.8 per cent, leaving the C. I. O. supreme only with factory workers, 27.2 to 21.5 per cent.

"Here," Fortune points out, "is ammunition to back up the C. I. O. organizers' declaration the A. F. of L. is the stooge of the bosses and not the champion of labor. Of all occupations, executives like it the most, factory labor the least. Of all economic levels, the prosperous like it the most, the poor the least."

Fortune also found that of the 41.9 per cent shown by the questionnaire to favor a third term for President Roosevelt, 57.9 per cent were C. I. O. sympathizers while only 36.8 per cent were A. F. of L. adherents. Of the 51.4 per cent opposing a third term, 60.3 per cent were A. F. of L. backers, only 39 per cent C. I. O. sympathizers.

"So the split in organized labor seems to run sharply down into political opinions," the magazine finds, "and if Lewis takes Roosevelt, perhaps Green should play with the Republicans—and the Republicans with him."

Vote on Sit-Downs

On the question of sit-down strikes, 74.4 per cent of those interviewed disapproved and thought they should be stopped, only 16.9 per cent favored them, while 4 per cent were indifferent and 3.5 per cent did not know what they thought on the matter.

In the factory labor class, 11.8 per cent believed the sit-downs should be stopped "even if bloodshed is necessary," 47.2 per cent if such strife is not necessary, a total of 59 per cent.

This trend holds among the executives, of whom 32.9 per cent called for a halt "even if bloodshed is necessary," while 55 per cent desired a stop provided no bloodshed is necessary, a total of 88.2 per cent.

Making up the small minority favoring sit-downs were 14.1 per cent who gave their approval provided "labor does not carry them too far," and 2.8 per cent who said the technique should be used whether legal or not.

Six and eight-tenths per cent of the executives believed in sit-downs in moderation, only nine tenths of 1 per cent if the technique is illegal.

Of factory workers, 28.7 per cent favored sit-downs in moderation and 6.2 per cent whether the strikes are legal or not.

"Evidently then," says Fortune, "William Green was right when he declared public opinion will not support sit-down strikes. What he said went for three out of every four people. He might have gone further and made the more sensational statement that factory workers themselves oppose sit-down strikes and still have been correct, for here are 59 per cent of them agreeing with executives that sit-downs should be stopped, and only 6.2 per cent who propose that labor should use them whether they are legal or not. American labor, then, is essentially conservative at heart!"

Opposed By Workers

Even among the C. I. O. adherents the sit-down lost out, 48.5 to 47.1, and less than a tenth of them believed in opposing the law on the matter.

Fortune also takes up the question of compulsory union incorporation, advanced by some on the grounds it would provide a means of enforcing union liability for contracts and regulating strike power, and opposed by Mr. Lewis who holds that incorporation would open the way to hostile interference with unions and would expose their funds to damage suits resulting from actions for which they were not responsible.

Here the C. I. O. leader is deserted by his subjects. Returns in favor of incorporation amounted to 72.9 per cent, whereas only 5 per cent were against, and there were 22.1 per cent who could not decide.

Factory workers' answers were 62.4 per cent for incorporation, 9.3 per cent against, and 28.3 per cent undecided. Executives' responses were 86.9 per cent for, 3.3 per cent against, and 9.8 per cent undecided.

Molten Earth Theory Held Unsettled by New Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)

Bridgman," he said, "experimenting with ice and other substances, produced some very unexpected changes in physical properties even under the pressures within the earth may likewise cause changes in physical properties at the several depths. Such would not be an inheritance from a molten globe. In fact the planetesimal hypothesis (aggregation of small bodies in space ranging in size from a molecule up to a planetoid) suggests a possible explanation of the supposed aggregation of metallic iron in the inner core."

Enthusiasm for Kulik

Natural scientists as a class are seldom demonstrative regarding the work of their contemporaries, but the enthusiasm with which Dr. Kulik's paper on the Siberian meteorite of June 30, 1908, was received, showed the gratitude which is felt toward "the only man in the world capable of obtaining desired facts regarding this fall," "the chap who has several times risked his life to explore a meteoritic crater region almost as inaccessible as the craters on the moon."

Dr. Kulik reviewed briefly the evidence which caused experts to assume that a tremendous meteorite had fallen: (1) Earthquake and microbarograph records pointing to a "disturbance" on the earth's surface "somewhere in Central Siberia." (2) Reports from native Siberians over a radius of 1000 kilometers from the disturbance center that they heard "thunder" on the morning in question. (3) Tales of natives who saw a great "column of fire" reaching to the sky. (4) Heavy clouds of dust reaching to the stratosphere and causing unusually brilliant sunsets and "night dawns." (5) A felling and searing of all trees away from the center and within a 30-mile radius of the supposed fall.

Dr. Kulik led the initial expedition in 1921 which gave rise to his original interpretation of the phenomenon as meteoritic. His opinions were given no credence by astronomers or geologists, however, until additional data was presented in 1925 and 1926, following a second expedition. At that time, tales of the tremendous windfall some 120 kilometers or more in diameter were verified. He found an area several kilometers in radius where the trees had been felled like matchsticks, their trunks pointing toward a center located in a frozen morass.

Since then, several expeditions led by Kulik have managed to penetrate to the region of the fall, and this time he reported to the Society for Research on Meteorites that he has located the crater, made earth borings in it, and recovered meteoric bits of nickel-iron together with blue silicate glass, formed through the fusion of sand melted by tremendous heat released on impact.

"There can no longer be any doubt but that the Siberian disturbance of June 30, 1908, was caused by a giant meteorite of the type not experienced on earth since the dawn of civilization," commented L. F. Brady, meteor specialist of the Mesa Ranch School, Mesa, Ariz. Dr. H. H. Nininger, newly elected president of the Meteor Research Society, paid hearty tribute to this contribution from Russian investigation advising immediate publication of the full report in English.

A New Threat to Temperance

(Continued from Page 1)

is more inclusive than the estimates made by a number of other sources. The Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has estimated that the brewers spent about $5,000,000 last year in newspaper, magazine and radio advertising, despite the fact that a number of leading publications in the United States refuse to open their columns to any form of liquor advertising.

Other estimates, adding the expenditure on outdoor advertising and point-of-sale material, raise this figure to $10,000,000. The American Brewer total, however, is said to cover all the major promotional activities of the industry.

But, the pressure-for-beer campaign, in its various aspects, is not confined to the brewers alone. The makers of containers—bottles and cans—are engaged in an effort to combine the promotion of beer together with promotion of their individual container. One of the largest can manufacturing plants in the United States spent $1,000,000 last year in newspaper and radio advertising alone while its trade paper and merchandising promotion raised this figure to $1,500,000. Its radio program uses 60 stations on one of the national networks despite the fact that this same network accepts no direct beer advertising. A competing company is spending $750,000 a year.

Other Parts of Campaign

To meet this beer container drive—and becoming an integral part of the beer promotion campaign—the Glass Container Association of America—through the initiative of Owens-Illinois Glass Company—last year ran a general magazine campaign for beer bottles. The association will spend perhaps $100,000 in the New York metropolitan area alone this summer in a series of contests in English- and foreign-language newspapers.

The character of liquor advertising that has caused control officials in Washington considerable concern has been clearly apparent in the hard liquor industry. The Federal Alcohol Administration recently called one distiller on the carpet for the indefensible claim that his product would give a young man a better "chance to succeed in life." One distiller has advertised that whisky contributes to longevity.

Similarly — though no regulatory body yet has the authority to control their statements—the beer industry, in their paid advertising and their new publicity campaign, has stated and implied a "health appeal" which, medical and temperance authorities declare to be a complete falsification of the facts about beer.

Misleading "Health Propaganda"

Some of the brewers advertise their products for their "mild stimulus," omitting all suggestion of the essentially deleterious effects of alcohol, while others spuriously suggest beer as a means of "relaxation."

The problem of this "health propaganda" aspect, especially in radio advertising, is indicated by the instance cited in Washington of one program which directly subverts the temperance teaching of school and home.

Children, who are being taught the deleterious effects of liquor, may listen for time signals over the radio, only to hear such a suggestive statement as:

"Six o'clock and time to drink beer. Beer is good for you."

The only recourse a family has to such advertising is to write protests to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. When the broadcasting station's license expires, the commission will take the protests under advisement. Thus far, no station has been denied a license because it advertises beer.

Only when a brewer engaged in interstate business advertised his product in a way injurious to his competitors has the Federal Government undertaken to reprimand him. The Federal Trade Commission has issued a number of "cease and desist" orders against brewers engaged in unfair competition. In one case a company was advertising its beer on the radio as superior to other beers because it was made under a "non-fattening" formula. They claimed it had power to slenderize persons of excess weight. The Federal Trade Commission investigated, found this was not so and ordered the company to cease this style of representation.

No federal agency has taken any step to end such advertisments as this, actually sent over the air by leading brewers.

The brewers are beginning to realize that the public reaction to radio advertising that comes directly into the home at any hour of the day and reaches the conscientious abstainer as well as the liquor drinker, children as well as adults, is not always of the type they would like to see.

An indication of the feeling that is growing up against beer advertising is a ruling made by the State of Virginia—a wet state—banning outdoor advertising of beer after Feb. 8, 1938.

Further evidence that the brewers, apprehensive of government regulation, have realized the expediency of toning down their advertising claims is a recommendation made in the Dallas, Texas, Journal, quoted with commendation by the Modern Brewer, that brewers "print upon every retail container of beer in large letters the amount of the beverage which can be safely consumed by the purchaser before his reactions to traffic stimuli are slowed down to the point of danger when driving a vehicle at 45 miles an hour." This is a tacit admission by the brewers that beer interferes with safe driving

Spread of Strikes in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan has not escaped the world-wide trend toward industrial unrest, despite the fact labor is weakly organized in the Island Empire, with less than 15 per cent of the 3,000,000 factory workers enrolled in unions. Because of this weakness of organization and because of drastic methods police often take against "agitators," Japanese workers resort to indirect means to win their objectives.

For instance, there was widespread dissatisfaction among Tokyo transportation workers, but no effort was made to tie up bus and street car service completely. Bus drivers and motormen simply adopted "go slow" tactics, which proved effective in causing inconvenience to the millions of passengers in the metropolis. "Go slow" tactics also were employed by the 3400 workers in an airplane factory belonging to the Mitsubishi Company at Nagoya. Workers desired a 20 per cent wage increase, while the mangement was willing to grant only 10 per cent.

Another Method Tried

Another method was employed by 700 bus workers who wished to express sympathy with striking bus drivers and conductors on a Tokyo suburban line. The company which owns the line also owns a large department store, which operates a restaurant as a sideline. Day after day hundreds of bus workers who were off duty crowded into this dining-room at meal hours, occupying every seat and table, each giving the cheapest possible order. Regular patrons were crowded out.

Mild forms of sit-down strikes have been attempted, although Japanese workers have not occupied any large plant. On several occasions they have barricaded themselves in clubs or other public buildings, refusing to come out until favorable consideration is promised to their demands.

Judging from figures of the first three months, 1937 will be the most disturbed year in industrial relations which Japan has experienced during the last decade. During these months, 704 labor disputes, affecting 63,197 persons, were registered. During the whole year 1936 there were only was the growth of Japan's labor 1922 disputes, with 90,310 workers involved.

Another symptom of labor unrest party, Shakai Taishuto, at the last election. The number of Shakai Taishuto deputies in the Diet doubled, increasing from 18 to 36. A leader of the Shakai Taishuto, Mitsu Kono, in a magazine article suggests the following causes for the wave of strikes:

Commodity prices have been rising since the end of last year.

This rising tendency has affected consumption goods, thus affecting living standards of the masses.

Workers have been forced to work overtime to make both ends meet, since hourly wage rates have been declining.

Official statistics seem to indicate the material position of workers has been deteriorating since 1931.

Austria to Merge Army and Militia

VIENNA, June 25 (AP)—An early increase in the size of the Austrian army was announced semi-officially yesterday.

The Neuigkeitsweltblatt, which is close to the Chancellery, disclosed that measures had been prepared for incorporating the year-old militia into the regular army. The militiamen are estimated to number 18,000, while unofficial figures place the army total at 52,000 men.

No reason for the proposed increase was given, but the newspaper, in an editorial, said:

"One sees in Spain the same problem as in Ethiopia—that one cannot hinder great powers from carrying out their wills with military force against a weak country."

The militia was conceived by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg as a federally controlled army of volunteers to replace and, to some extent, to absorb the old private armies that were ordered disbanded.

Headquarters for
ECUADORIAN SUPERNATURAL GENUINE PANAMAS
$5
Haynes
1502 Main St., Springfield

Springfield Safe Deposit and Trust Company
Cordially solicits your bank account
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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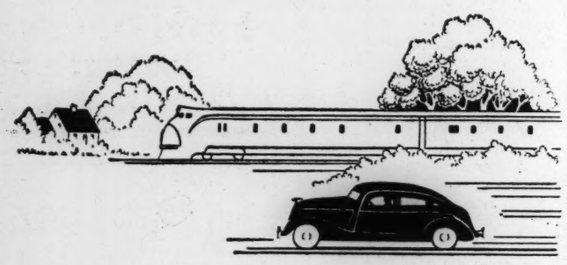


These advertisements can be found on the Hotel and Travel advertising pages of the Monitor which appear every Tuesday and Friday and are also found throughout the paper on all days.

Scoop!
Women's Rayon Mesh UNDIES
5 for $1
OUR BUYER made a special purchase of these cool, rayon mesh panties, stepins and briefs. Several attractive weaves in tearose and flesh. Small and medium sizes only. Wash like a hankie, and need no ironing. Better stock up.
Knit Underwear—Main Floor
STEIGER'S
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WORCESTER, MASS.
Business First Established 1773
MARBLE-NYE Company
Paint
"Most of us have some painting to do this year"
Why not avail yourselves of our years of experience in solving your paint problems?

Quality Merchandise
Smart Fashions
Low Prices
DENHOLM & McKAY COMPANY
WORCESTER

Take advantage of the present low rates
COAL and COKE
PRICES INCREASE JULY 1st
Place your order for immediate delivery and save money
Claflin Sumner
4 Franklin Street
WORCESTER, MASS.
Dial 4-5331

Headquarters for
Ecuadorian Supernatural Genuine Panamas
$5
Ware Pratt Co.
Main St. at Pearl, Worcester

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

FILENE'S WORCESTER STORE

Filene's famous $1.99
SUNDALS .. $1.29
Just at the height of the season—in time for the 4th! Cool, lightweight leather-soled mesh "Sundals," for all your summer days! Sketched is "York," T-strap Sundal with leather sole and Cuban heel. On sale now at Filene's Worcester Store.
Shoe Shop—Street Floor

Democrats Open Peace Picnic; Effects on Party Are Watched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25 — The much divided Democrats of Congress are making their strongest attempt at reconciliation on Jefferson Island today, and at the same time giving the clearest evidence that reconciliation and a patching up of feuds is necessary.

More than 100 members of the Legislature were in the first contingent leaving Annapolis this morning, following President Roosevelt who motored from the capital last night at 8 p. m. Mr. Roosevelt will be at the island for the long week-end, and the arrangements call for the Democratic congressmen to be divided into three batches, each to spend a day at the club with the first group taking ship this morning.

Supreme Court Rift

The Jefferson Island reconciliation meeting is the direct outgrowth and sequel of that momentous press interview of President Roosevelt on Feb. 5, when he first announced his Supreme Court plans. Outside the big French windows of the President's study on that Friday in February, it was a warm day, with the first breath of spring in the air and the last of the snow melting in the crotches of the elm trees, visible to the standing newspaper men. The move against the Supreme Court was announced then, to the surprise and amazement not only of the reporters but of Congressmen as well. Not even the President's closest advisers, so far as known, were told of the President's projected move until a conference at the White House a few hours before the news was announced. Vice-President Garner, now on vacation in Texas, was as ignorant as the rest.

The program was written largely in the office of Homer S. Cummings, attorney general, who takes pride in asserting authorship for the oblique approach to the supreme court phase of the proposal, as a method for speeding up justice. Even administration leaders have practically all now dropped this argument for the plan, and agreed that the proposal is what the newspaper correspondents sensed from the first, a comprehensive attempt, rightly or wrongly, to bring the Supreme Court majority into harmony with the social and economic philosophy of the New Deal. Incidentally, the consensus in Washington is that the oblique-Cummings approach to the problem as a "speed-justice" idea was a first rate political blunder.

Court Plan Foes United

Today, five Senators who lead the revolt against the court reorganization program, drove together from Washington to board the Naval Academy boats for the trip. They were Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia, and Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina. Their presence together was taken as a tacit indication of their solidarity and confirmation of the frequently expressed statement of Democratic Congressmen that whatever the Jefferson Island rally develops, it is not likely to produce any change in sentiment on the much-divided court issue.

Plenty of Conversation

Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas described the outing as "just a get-together of Democrats. It's a bright day, there is good company; it will be a fine outing with lots of conversation."

Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, leader of a House Democratic group supporting Mr. Roosevelt's legislative program, said: "We intend to talk turkey."

He carried hundreds of small, gold-plated buttons bearing the President's picture.

"If I can find any Roosevelt men on the island," Mr. Maverick said, "I am going to give them a button to wear."

The first group of more than 100 Democrats left the Naval Academy dock in four patrol boats sailing at five-minute intervals. The group will return tonight. Others are invited Saturday and Sunday.

The conversations are giving Democrats a chance to review their position. Apparently the personal contact which Mr. Roosevelt failed to give congressmen prior to introducing the court bill will be supplied among mellowing conditions today.

Political Factors

Political factors in the situation, as Washington sees it, are as follows:

Mr. Roosevelt is being attacked for his Supreme Court stand and also for his pro-labor attitude. Both of these issues have brought division in the party, with many staunch defenders, as well as sharp critics. The matters are not ones which can be decided in an informal get-together, but at the same time there will be opportunity for many personal exchanges, and a closer understanding of different viewpoints.

Fundamental factor in the national political situation is still seen as Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity with the mass of voters. Despite all that has happened since Feb. 5, this is held to be decisive.

When all is said and done, Mr. Roosevelt's power in the Senate is believed to be overwhelming, as revealed by the decisive defeat on Monday of the Robinson amendment to the relief bill, 49 to 34, which would have imposed a 25 per cent contribution on local communities.

The amendment was opposed by the Administration, and, despite Republican support, and dissatisfaction of half a dozen conservative Democrats, led by Mr. Robinson, it was thrown out.

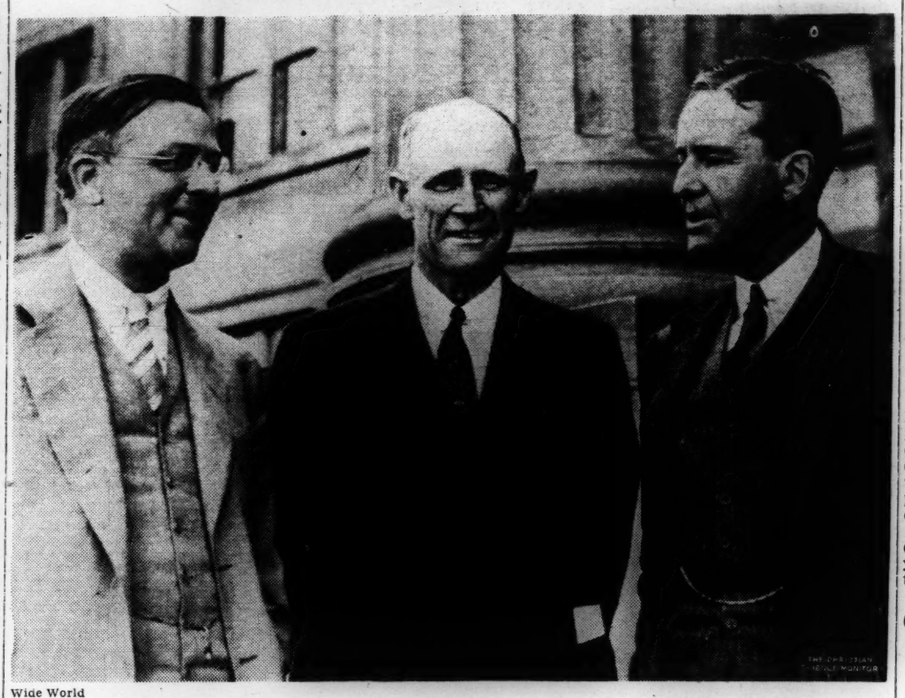
Conservative Democrats Seek 'Old-Line' Candidate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25 —In the face of the "draft-Roosevelt" for a third term talk and the trend of the Administration away from conservative Democratic principles, a drive to gain the party's 1940 presidential nomination for an old-line candidate is being made by insurgent leaders of the party, according to Frederick Shelton, Washington, D. C. lawyer.

"A major struggle for future domination of the Democratic party is now being staged under cover of the rumblings of revolt now heard in Congress," Mr. Shelton told the class of banking executives enrolled in the two weeks' course sponsored by the American Bankers' Association in co-operation with Rutgers University here June 23. "Gentlemen who have nursed the Democratic party through a generation of lean pickings now see it being taken over bodily by political newcomers, laborites and that nondescript body of reformers."

At 'Grass Roots' Convention



Wide World

James W. Hook
President of the Geometric Tool Co., New Haven, Conn.

E. F. Norris
Farmer of New Providence, Iowa

Stillman Westbrook
Vice-President of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

Three of the Leaders of Conference Between Industry and Agriculture Held Recently at Ames, Iowa

France Ratifies Naval Treaty: Britain Is Due to Act Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 25—France has ratified the London Naval Limitation Treaty, it was officially announced here today. This indicates that the treaty, which was concluded in March, 1936, will soon be in operation.

The treaty, which was to take effect on Jan. 1, 1937, provided three of the chief naval powers had formally adhered to it by that date, has been held in suspense because only the United States had ratified. The American Senate approved the agreement on March 28, 1936, and President Roosevelt signed it on May 22 of last year.

Accompanying the official announcement of France's ratification is the statement that by July 1 it is expected that "negotiations under way for some time between Britain and Germany and Britain and Russia will be far enough advanced to permit England to ratify as well."

Obeyed London's Request

Behind this hint, the Monitor is able to state on the highest authority, lies the fact that the French Government really ratified the naval treaty by ministerial decree on April 1 of this year after having withdrawn in March a bill for its ratification pending before Parliament, but when notice of ratification was sent to London in April the British Foreign Office requested the Quai d'Orsay to hold up its adherence to the treaty, presumably to aid Britain in her negotiations with Germany and the Soviet.

This was done and it accounts for the deduction here that formal announcement of ratification by France means that London has now told the French Government that talks with Berlin and Moscow have reached a point where Britain expects to be able to ratify before the end of the month.

Exchange of Information

The London agreement provides primarily for comprehensive exchange information between signatory powers, and in particular for the exchange of advance notices of all intended naval construction. The treaty also includes detailed provisions for qualitative limitation aimed at obtaining uniform classification of all types and of ships and armaments in order to reduce the cost of naval competition and to open the way for further limitation in the future.

The original London treaty was to have been ratified by Jan. 1, 1937, and was to have become effective on that date when the Washington naval treaty on the ratio basis expired.

The new treaty was intended to run six years and specified that efforts to hold another naval conference are to be made in the meantime.

WPA Art Workers Get Shaw Backing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25 — With George Bernard Shaw their advocate, by cabling from London that the American Cangress "needs drastic lynching" for forcing budget shrinkage on Federal Works Progress Art projects, the 2848 dismissed workers in this field today had laid their plight before Mayor Fiorello H. Laguardia.

Suggesting that the wholesale cuts in these work rolls were a reversion to the "horse and buggy days," a foot corps of 200 discharged employees in the music, art and theater projects followed a stagecoach to City Hall yesterday bearing a scroll which praised the mayor's "splendid usefulness."

The Shaw cablegram, which was addressed to relief actors, musicians, artists, writers and archivists, saw in their dismissal proof that the first thing that would be curtailed was American culture.

"Those who vote for barbarism should perish by it," Mr. Shaw declared.

Farm and Factory Present Views On Joint Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—A clearer realization of the mutuality of interests between industry and agriculture resulted, participants declared, from a recent conference here between leaders in the two fields. Farm and factory spokesmen met at Iowa State College in what was termed a "grass roots" convention to learn more of each others problems.

With none of the fanfare which usually are the outward manifestations of such gatherings, dirt farmers of Iowa and leaders of eastern key industries threshed out their problems frankly, in open forum.

No resolutions were passed. Diplomacy and presentation of problems were definitely not the rule of the meeting. The farmers spoke their opinions freely and forcefully. They outlined logical reasons for the furtherance of their cause.

New View on Farming

Leaders of industry, at first disagreeing sharply, agreed as the two-day session progressed that they were gaining a new perspective of the farming business.

James W. Hook of New Haven, Conn., formerly a farm boy in Wapello County, Iowa, and a graduate of Iowa State College, made a forceful presentation of the farmer's side of the case. He is now president of the Geometric Tool Company

Mr. Hook declared himself, both to industrial and farm representatives, in favor of giving the former the same "break" in organization and price structure that industry and labor now enjoy. He explained industry had been able to control production and prices and labor has the same right.

He pointed out also that industry has an advantage in a smaller number of units whereas agriculture is an organization of many individual producers who need the centralizing and co-ordinating power of the government to make effective their efforts to stabilize prices at a parity with those enjoyed by other groups.

Control of Production

Mr. Hook's statement was impelled by argument as to whether farmers should control production. The argument had arisen after a farmer had pointed to the fact that steel production in 1932 had been only 20 per cent of normal, indicating industry had drastically curtailed production.

A stabilized price level as essential to conservation of soil and consequently of future food supplies as well as at least one approach to the solution of the problem of increasing farm tenancy had been urged by several of the farmers present.

Most of the farmers in attendance expressed themselves in favor of control of production as necessary to make effective a commodity loan or even normal grain program as suggested by representatives of both groups.

Manufacturers Listen

Throughout the two-day conference it was obvious the manufacturers had come to listen rather than to talk. And equally obvious in their shirt-sleeve discussions of the conference as it broke up was the fact that the manufacturers had been impressed with the knowledge displayed by the farmers in discussing the problems of agriculture and the nation.

Warren W. Shoemaker, chairmn of the manufacturers' committee, told the farmers they had discussed agricultural problems "so intelligently there is no chance to misunderstand you."

He expressed the belief that from this and other meetings to be held later will come "a clearer understanding of the mutuality of interests between industry and agriculture."

Presbyterians and Peace

MONTREAL, June 25 (CP)—A call for reasoned thinking in the interests of world peace was voiced June 23 before the quadrennial council of the World Alliance of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches.

Delegates were present from the United States, the British Isles, the continent of Europe and from points as distant as Ceylon.

They were to meet here until June 29, their deliberations grouped under the broad theme: "The Church in the Modern World."

The Rev. William A. Curtis of Edinburgh, in his presidential address before 200 churchmen gathered at the opening of the day conference, denounced wars and the "age-old illusions and infatuations" leading up to them. Envy and rapacity and lust for power, he said, were herding the Christian nations "nearer and nearer to the brink of catastrophe."

Small Comfort

The four years since their last council, he told the delegates from more than a dozen lands, had brought "small comfort to the church as the world wide body of the Prince of Peace." Its "secular ally," the League of Nations, had "proved as constituted and as manned unequal to its herculean task."

"Its inability to make good the fulfilment of treaty obligations, and its inabiltiy to assuage national fears and to exercise courageous moral leadership, gave us long warning of the situation which has emerged," he declared.

The League's lack of success in these respects, Dr. Curtis said, has "brought home to us that the way to peace is no smooth, broad speedway, and that clear-eyed and even-handed justice alone can prepare it for the chariots of reconciliation and good will."

Lured Toward Abyss

The world's hatred of homicide, its "revulsion from the terrors which the inventive brutality of man has conjured up by land and sea and air," he said, had not served to turn it from its course. The longer the picture was contemplated, the "more its hateful fascination casts a spell over our minds as if to lure us helplessly into the abyss."

In assessing responsibility, the Edinburgh clergyman declared that "it was not reason or humanity or liberty that betrayed us, but we and our fathers that betrayed them." For the future—"we need far more of thinking in this world; not less, but more, of reason."

Effect of the nations' war-preparations on the church were discussed by the president. "In every Christian land, whether entangled by defensive political alliances, or hoping for neutrality," Dr. Curtis asserted, "the state is driven to unabated exactions for military defense."

This situation, with "unemployment cowering behind tariff walls" and heavy civil service organization, was unmercifully crippling the finances of the church. Free-will offerings were "strained lamentably" by tax demands.

Col. Hugh L. Cooper

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Col. Hugh L. Cooper, common laborer on little bridge-building jobs 54 years ago, who passed on yesterday, was an internationally-known hydro-electric engineer.

Largely self-educated, Colonel Cooper had to his credit the designing and supervision of such well-known projects as the 620,000 horsepower project at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and the gigantic 750,000 horsepower waterpower and navigation project on the Dneiper River in the Ukraine, Russia. He also designed and built the Mississippi River Power Company plant, at Keokuk, Iowa; the Toronto Power Company plant at Niagara Falls, and the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company plant at Holtwood, Penna. Cooper hydro-electric dams are found in Africa, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Egypt, Russia Canada and the United States.

The engineer was graduated from the Rushford, Minn., high school, and began bridge engineering in 1883. He became chief engineer of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company in 1890, and since 1891 had engaged in hydraulic engineering as applied to power development for electric uses.

Colonel Cooper held honorary degrees from the University of Missouri, Syracuse University, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and was honorary professor at the Republic of Brazil Government School of Engineers. His clubs included the engineers clubs of both Kansas City and St. Louis, and he was a member of several engineering and mining scientific organizations.

Conservative Holds Baldwin's Old Seat

BEWDLEY, Eng., June 25 (AP)—The House of Commons seat traditionally held by the Baldwin family until former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin was raised to the peerage stayed today on the Conservative side, although neither of Earl Baldwin's two sons would run in the by-election to fill their father's vacant seat. Capt. R. J. E. Conant, a Conservative, defeated Dr. D. M. Johnson, Liberal, for the seat, 15,054 to 8511. Lord Baldwin and his father held the seat for almost half a century.

Senate Approves Nuisance Taxes; Rejects Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 25—Congress got one more important piece of work out of the way when the Senate passed the $650,000,000 nuisance tax bill yesterday, but it did so only after first accepting, and then rejecting the La Follette amendment for higher surtaxes on incomes.

The Senate first adopted the La Follette amendment, 35 to 31, then it defeated it, 42 to 29 after administration leaders had explained that it would tie Congress into knots to pass such an important piece of business at this time.

The La Follette amendment would have applied to incomes of $6000 a year or more and would have increased surtaxes to 75 per cent on incomes over $5,000,000. Seven senators who had originally voted for the proposal switched votes after the leaders' appeal.

The nuisance tax bill extends existing miscellaneous imposts two years. Among other matters, it retains the 3-cent postage rate.

Children's Books Receive Prizes Of Ford Foundation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—The Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation prize of $2000 for the best book manuscript for children has been awarded to Claire Lee Purdy and Benson Wheeler for their "My Brother Was Mozart," it was announced by the foundation here today. Second prize of $1000 goes to James Hull for the manuscript of his "Stage-Struck Seal," the announcement says. Both prize winners and five other manuscripts submitted in the contest will be published by Henry Holt & Company in October, it was added.

The five others are: "When Guns Thunder at Tripoli" by Charles Finger; "Skipper Jack" by W. B. Garthwaite; "The Knitting Grasshopper" by Miriam Tichener; "Chimneysweep Tower" by Rita Kassin, and "The Singing Blade" by Genethe Thomas.

Mrs. Purdy is a Colorado woman and was graduated from the University of Colorado in 1929. Since then she has been an instructor in English there. Miss Wheeler was formerly a newspaper reporter and comes from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Hull is a publicity agent, stage manager and film scenarist. He was graduated from the University of California and later attended Harvard. His home is in Stockton, Calif.

The Foundation was established in 1934 to encourage better literature for children. Judges in the contest this year were Ellen Lewis Buell, editor of the children's books page of the New York Times; Constance Lindsay Skinner, author of books for children, and Lucille Gulliver.

Palestine Grapefruit Helped by Decrease In Canadian Tariff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Local citrus growers are greatly heartened by Canada's decision to reduce by 50 per cent the duty on Palestine grapefruit. The tariff is now to be at the rate of half a cent instead of a cent a pound.

The new arrangement, whereby Palestine grapefruit will receive the same tariff treatment in Canada as grapefruit from the United States, is in accordance with an agreement between the United Kingdom and Canada under which Canada undertakes to accord most-favored-nation treatment to goods from British Colonies, Protectorates or Mandated Territories.

As far as Great Britain itself is concerned, Palestine citrus growers have failed so far in their representations that their fruit should be admitted there subject to the same duties as those accorded fruit from the Dominions, such as South Africa. As matters now stand, citrus fruit from Palestine, a British Mandated Territory, is subject to the same duty as Spanish or American fruits. Mandated Territories do not profit from imperial preference.

The citrus export season is nearly over. A record was made this year, with the shipment of almost 10,500,000 cases. The export in 1936 was only 4,500,000 cases, a drop of some 2,000,000 cases compared with 1935, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

Camden Motorist Group To Junk Low-Value Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., June 25—As a contribution to highway safety, members of the Camden Automobile Trades Association have agreed that hereafter they will not sell automobiles that have a valuation of less than $25. Such cars here are being junked at the rate of nearly 100 a week.

"The reason we have placed a limit of $25 in valuation for automobiles sold as used cars is that such cars cannot be in the best of driving condition," V. M. Fulton, president of the association, said.

Chile to Expend Millions In Modern Road Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—"Roads, roads, roads!" That is the one—almost the only—policy that President Benavides intends to follow in his future governing program in Peru, judging by his speech at the new model radio station inaugural ceremony and subsequent statements in press conferences.

"As I have stated on several occasions," he said, "this is the fundamental problem of the nation —roads. There is only one course for my Government to follow—roads. I repeat here my intention to carry out resolutely the execution of a road program which will be completed in three years. When our roads are united within a solid net we shall be able to convert the potential wealth of our soil into reality."

Fifty million soles, equivalent to $12,000,000, is being invested in the construction of roads uniting Lima Puno, Cuzco, Ayacucho and Cerro de Pasco and all the northern departments. Half of this money will be spent this year alone in the carrying out of the program. But Benavides, amid cheers, indicated this would be only a fraction of the money his government intended to spend on roads for the "economic salvation of the country." He has "placed orders abroad" for millions of soles' worth of tools and road-making machinery and "we intend to push forward highway construction in all intensity."

The President had many superlatives for the great industrial "renaissance," which, with the new roads in construction, would help them to cash in on their cotton, oil, mining and agricultural wealth. "This renaissance," he said, "which has no precedent in our history, should surely serve to remove the absurd fables which are being circulated abroad about our country. The internal situation of Peru has never been more secure or its economic situation more flourishing."

He attributed the rapid revival in great part to the fact that no control of exchange had been established during or after the depression —Peru being the only exception to a general South American rule—and that therefore the revival was on more solid bases than that of countries which had adopted artificial barriers to international trade. Benavides then added that Peru was making "every effort to renew the service of the foreign debt, and part would be paid as soon as an agreement was reached with the bondholders." The country was prepared to welcome the Monetary Conference proposed by the Pan American Union. The new Congress building, nearly terminated, would be at its disposal.

For the first time in many years, the Budget came into effect at the beginning of January. Estimated revenue for 1937 is 153 million soles, an increase of 14 millions. Revenue was only 100 millions four years back. The increase, according to Benavides, is not due to any coercive measures in the taxation system, "which continues to be benevolent in every way, without pandering to the higher classes." It was due to the simple result of confidence and internal order. Bureaucracy had not been increased and with the exception of magistrates and school teachers, there had been no increases in salaries.

Official statistics of the foreign commerce of Chile have only just become available for 1936. These show exports at 335 million soles compared with imports at 193 millions — a favorable balance of 142 millions. Exports exceeded all records, even those of the boom years of 1928-29, and first indications for the present year show that the movement is still upward. Peruvians, therefore, who are accustomed to measure their prosperity by the volume of foreign trade, are inclined to agree with the optimism of their President and join in his chorus of "roads, roads, roads." They are certain they can be paid for.

Bolt From New Deal Under Way in South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Apprehensive over developments on the northern and eastern labor fronts as a warning, a new political recruitment is going forward in the southern states designed to effect an anti-New Deal Democratic presidential nomination in 1940, it was learned here today.

In a description of the movement, J. W. Lindau Jr. of New York and North Carolina said it had been organized under the title of "The South Today," with 107 charter members and a $2,000,000 objective. Contributions to the war chest will be limited to $100 each, he added, but in the 10 days since the campaign was opened 1100 members had been enrolled and $100,000 pledged.

The movement is not exclusively Democratic, Mr. Lindau explained, and the possibility of coalition with the Republican party for the next national election is expected by the group. Thirteen of the original 107 were Republicans, he said.

He said that successful organization was confidently expected throughout the southern bloc of states with the exception of Florida, Louisiana and Georgia.

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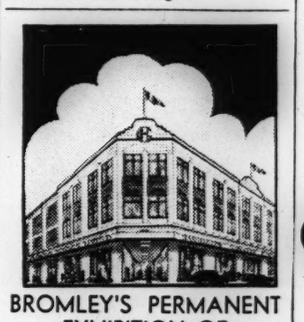

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You cannot give too much thought to the selection of the proper school for your boy or girl.
Advertisements of selected Schools appear in The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday on the Education Page.

Vacations Put Whole World In Mood to Travel

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

The whole world is going on a vacation this summer. The East is planning to see the West, and the West is packing its suitcases to go East. Southerners are scanning the map for cool northern resorts, and northerners, eager to get away from the office humdrum, are running their pencils over travel routes to find historic landmarks, scenic regions, or anything offering a respite from a prolonged stay at home.

From the inquiries which are coming in to travel bureaus and railroad offices here, it is evident that traveling is to be far heavier this year than last. Already some of the reservations have been made. Twice as many questions and requests for information convince the travel companies that their business is headed for a boom.

People are writing to find out how to sail to Alaska, the best way to see the old South—Williamsburg, Norfolk, and Richmond—how long it will take to go to Honolulu, the most economical way to see the western national parks, how many days one should allow for a trip down into the heart of Old Mexico, and scores of other answers to businesslike questions.

* * *

In anticipation of this increased demand for accommodations, railroads and steamship lines are improving their service, adding more trips and sailings, figuring out additional detours for more extended trips, and planning tours for every purse.

"Pay down a lump sum for your vacation, and then leave your pocket book at home," is the advice which goes with the all-expense tours which have jumped into popularity in only the last few years. Men in travel information offices agree that one of the first questions a prospective vacationist asks is, "How much is it going to cost?" They ask that almost before they let you know where they would really like to go and what they want to see. Their purse determines their trip and consequently the most important item to them is "How much will it cost?"

But another reason for flocking to the all-expense tours is the fact that so many people have planned independent vacations in the past and thought they were including all possible items of expense in advance only to find that there were many "extras" which they had not counted on. Either the hotel where they intended to stay had been booked up forcing them to go to a more expensive one, or distances were farther than they expected, necessitating more money expended for transportation.

"You don't have to touch your baggage" is one of the cheerful notes expressed by people who have gone on an all-expense tour. They will tell you that your room in a particular hotel is all arranged before you ever leave home, that when you get off the elevator and enter your hotel room your old suitcase is sitting there waiting for you, that your meals are arranged for and your sightseeing bus fare included.

"The train is ordered to leave the town when you are ready to go" is another advantage dwelt on by all-expense enthusiasts. Every minute of the time is scheduled from morning until bed-time. All of the details and cares of traveling are left to the company while you just move along with the rest according to an itinerary planned in advance, the travel guides explain.

One railroad line began their all-expense tour experiment four years ago. That year it arranged four tours taking a total of 320 people. The same company, last season, carried 2278 on its all-expense tours.

* * *

Railroads and steamship lines are trying hard to be prepared for the influx of vacationists which they see on the horizon because of the doubling of the number of inquiries. In some cases extra sailings have been planned to take care of the sea lovers, several new stream-lined trains are scheduled, to say nothing of the local improvements in resorts, in hotels, and in better accessibility to motorists which some national parks have gained.

Those looking westward to Yellowstone National Park are interested in the new Gateway to be opened in the northeast corner near the old mining town of Cooke City. Tourists can now travel in air-conditioned trains from Chicago to Red Lodge. There they board open-top buses which skim along the mountains for a 100 mile trip toward the park. On this new highway at one point the buses climb up to the top of the mountain ridge at an elevation of almost 11,000 feet and continue for 18 miles in a spectacular drive along the top of the ridge. Travelers in these open-top buses have only the sky above them and some 32 mountain lakes below at one point.

A new highway also has been constructed in Glacier National Park allowing motorists to drive up through the park into Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada. Formerly tourists had to go outside the American park by a circuitous route to get up into Canada. Now they can go from Many Glacier Hotel on Swiftcurrent Lake in the United States to Prince of Wales Hotel on Waterton Lakes in Canada, passing one of the international peace monuments placed along the Canadian-American border by Kiwanis International.

The new route takes motorists through the heart of the mountains giving an excellent view of Chief Mountain, one of the highest peaks in Glacier National Park.

This entire northwest region has been put on an all-expense tour this summer which takes the travelers also down into California and the Grand Canyon section giving a fleeting view of the whole West in two weeks time out of Chicago.

A new stainless steel, streamlined train which goes "once a week" made its first trip May 18 from Chicago to Los Angeles. The Super Chief leaves Chicago Tuesday evenings arriving in the California city Thursday morning.

In the Southwest, railroads have planned more detours for tourists wanting to see the Indian and Mexican life along the rugged country of the Rio Grande. Tours across the southwestern section of the country have side trips on which vacationists can get into the heart of some of the Indian villages, see the women on their knees molding pottery, visit pre-historic ruins, see the unique five-storied Taos Pueblo, and slip down long the banks of the Rio Grande.

* * *

Alaska has become a popular objective for many vacationists in the last few years. So many inquiries have come in recently to travel bureaus indicating the direction of the tide of tourists that various steamship lines have added 20 extra trips to take care of the summer traffic.

Going to Alaska is like taking a peaceful boat ride in untroubled waters. The steamer hugs the shoreline most of the way after leaving Seattle, winds in and out among islands near the coast, is in sight of the Alaskan mountain range some of the way and makes several stops. It is a restful cruise for those who like to spend much time on the water.

The nine-day round trip from Seattle includes about 60 hours offshore. Stops are made at Skagway, Juneau and several other points before the steamer points its nose back down along the coast in its sheltered journey to Seattle.

Dude ranches are also coming in for extra visitors. Horse-back riding is one of the main activities at these western ranches where city folks retreat for rides on sure-footed western ponies into the high country. Far away from radio, bus lines, traffic, some of these dude ranches offer complete isolation. In fact, a few are reached only by pack horses and the trip to the post office is made only twice a week.

On the western coast, five trips are scheduled by one railroad from June 20 to Aug. 15, each one carrying vacationists all the way from Mexico to the Canadian Rockies taking in Hollywood, Santa Monica, California's Big Trees, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, Lake Louise, and Banff. The tours start in Chicago and hurry the travelers up to Canada and down the coast to old Mexico and back to Chicago by way of points in Texas.

Western Union Issues New Rate on Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—Announcement of a substantial saving to the public whenever figures are used in domestic telegrams was made yesterday by the Western Union Telegraph Company following the filing with the Federal Communications Commission of a tariff which provides for a charge of one word for each five figures or fraction of five figures. This includes decimal points, fraction marks and dashes as well.

The new rate only is in effect, however, when figure combinations are used in their natural sense and not as code. The new provision replaces the former practice of charging for figures at the rate of one word for each figure.

It's Vacation Time—They're Off!

Nesmith; Canadian Pacific Steamships; United Air Lines; Wide World; American Airlines

Transportation in Its Many Phases

Upper Row—Traffic on Bronx River Parkway, New York; the Empress of Britain; United Air Liner; Union Pacific Streamline Train.
Center Row—De Luxe Model, 1937 Covered Wagon Trailer; Interior of American Air Lines Plane
Lower Row—Rear of Southern Pacific's Daylight Limited Parlor-Observation Car; Playing Shuffleboard on Sun Deck of Ship.

Tour-a-bouts

Before you light up that stove even in that new trailer, if on National Forest land, be sure you have a fire permit. A recent ruling by the Federal Government say that a parked house trailer does not come under the classification of a building. Fire permits for the current year may be secured from any ranger. Each person receiving a permit is required to carry an ax and shovel, furnish the make of car and current license number, and sign an agreement to abide by government rules and regulations while on National Forest lands. There is no fee charged for a permit.

* * *

Piccadilly and the Boulevard Raspail are once more resounding with the laughter and the chatter of young America, to an extent reminiscent of the boom days of 1928 and 1929. So great has the movement of Americans of college age to Europe grown that the Cunard White Star Line has scheduled 35 college orchestras to sail in its ships this summer to provide dance music in Tourist class and Third class en route.

* * *

Yellowstone Park's bears, geysers, canyons, waterfalls and lakes are now "just around the corner" from Los Angeles as United Air Lines swing into their new overnight, one-stop, all-expense tour service to West Yellowstone Airport, which is 30 miles from Old Faithful Inn. Tourists leaving Los Angeles at 11:30 p. m. may have breakfast in the park, the route being via Salt Lake City. West Yellowstone Airport, at an altitude of 8000 feet, is the highest terminal used in scheduled operations in the country. The flight to the park area constitutes a scenic air tour of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

* * *

Anticipating one of the greatest seasons of vacation travel in years, American Airlines, Inc., has made available to the public a series of all-expense air, land, and water travel tours. Twenty-eight tours are available, some one of which reaches nearly every major point of interest in the United States as well as numerous points in Mexico and Central America at fares, which include all expenses except meals, ranging from a few dollars to several hundred.

* * *

A typical air tour available for New Englanders at a moderate cost starts with an afternoon flight to New York, where the traveler boards a Flagship Skysleeper for an overnight flight to El Paso. Here a motor trip to Carlsbad Caverns is made before the air trip to Los Angeles. An opportunity to see Hollywood and take a boat trip to Catalina Island features the two-day stay on the west coast. Continuing by plane to Las Vegas, Nevada, to Boulder Dam, Lake Mead and the Grand Canyon is provided. The return trip begins on the fifth day with Chicago as the destination.

* * *

Berlin is busy preparing for a special celebration from August 14 to 22 in honor of its 700th anniversary. A comprehensive exposition entitled "700 Years of Berlin" will be held in the capital city's exhibition grounds at Kaiserdam. The peak of the festive season in August will be provided by a historical procession depicting the historical nucleus of Berlin and a festival play with a massed cast to be staged in the Olympic Stadium. Historians believe that Berlin probably existed in some form or other earlier than 1237, but that date has been decided upon as the "foundation year" because the earliest records extant, referring to the city, date back to that year.

Rhode Island's Conanicut Island will officially open its summer season next Tuesday night when Secretary of State Louis W. Cappelli will tell how "Little Rhode Island" has entered the competitive summer resort field with an initial appropriation this year of $25,000 for promotion purposes at a community dinner sponsored by the Jamestown Board of Trade. An All-Rhode Island menu will include such native dishes as quahaug chowder, clam cakes, "Johnny" cake and baked Indian pudding.

Shriners of Nation Parade in Detroit

DETROIT, June 25 (AP)—Nobles of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine elected imperial officers and chose a convention city June 23, then dropped routine for a four-hour torchlight procession, a reception and grand ball honoring their new potentate and a street dance for the rank and file.

Delegates to the Shriners' sixty-third imperial council elected Karl Rex Hammers, past potentate of Syria Temple, Pittsburgh, imperial outer guard. Mr. Hammers, newest member of the 13-man imperial divan, may become imperial potentate in 10 years, by right of succession.

The council awarded the 1938 convention to Al Malaikan Temple, Los Angeles, which entertained the Shriners in 1929. The 1938 assembly will be the order's fourth in a decade on the Pacific Coast.

Earlier in the session the council installed Walter S. Sugden of Sistersville, W. Va., past potentate of Osiris Temple, as imperial potentate. He succeeds Judge Clyde I. Webster of Detroit, under whom he served as deputy for the past year. Other officers, in line for the office of potentate moved up a notch, in the election.

Great Northwest Calls Tourist To 'Evergreen Land'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—As New England is a unit, so is the extreme northwestern corner of the United States extending into Canada, a delightful unit of evergreen forests, white mountains and blue seascapes. These scenic characteristics know no political boundaries, and British Columbia, Washington and Oregon have had the good sense to advertise jointly as "The Evergreen Playground."

Greenness and coolness are associated in contemplation of a trip from the southern boundary of western Oregon, up through Washington into Canada; big trees, alders growing like oaks, big everything, with mountains that are piles of dirt "Paul Bunyan" threw up there when he dug out Puget Sound and Hood Canal.

For all their alikeness, the two states and the province each has its own distinctive contribution. Oregon has the indescribably beautiful blue Crater Lake and the Columbia River with its scenic highway drive and its truly mighty Multnomah Falls. And Oregon has something which blurbs don't get, something mellow which the covered wagon pioneers left—old farmhouses built to the period, old barns with incredibly sloping roofs of cedar shakes, and the Willamette Valley where the early settlers crowded in to take up their 640 acres of land.

This year the Pacific beaches are being featured. Only those who have seen the crowded beaches of Coney Island and the commercialized beauty of Atlantic City can exult in the unexploited and unsullied stretches of the beaches of Oregon and Washington. There they stretch for miles, white, hard, surf-edged, looking out to China, uncrowded, and in the more remote shore of Washington without even a shack or tent to mar their primitive beauty. Traveling north from Vancouver one comes to magnificent fjords and salt water reaches still more crowdless and unspoiled.

And traveling north from Portland there is always sight of one or more of the snow peaks of the Cascades. The lovely trio seen from Portland's windows come first. Oregon's prim Mount Hood, and ice-cream-cone, Mt. St. Helens, and in eastern Washington Mount Adams, peeking over the lesser peaks. These travel north with the tourist until they are left behind and Mount Rainier occupies. No sooner does this noble peak begin to fade out than away on the northern horizon white Mt. Baker hangs in the sky. To the west for many miles the Olympic range marches across the sky, balancing the Cascades.

The Canadian cities wisely accent atmosphere in their offering to the traveler. After leaving the Border "even the billboards are different," they tell us. And they are. The "difference" which gives us a travel thrill is entirely ingenuous and therefore delightful. A woman swinging along through the hiking paths of Stanley Park, dressed in tweeds, low heels and swinging a cane, is not for advertising purposes, but she is, nevertheless, one of the atmosphere-producing features of Vancouver.

It is the same with Victoria. No advertising exaggerates the old world-new world charm of Victoria, where speed seems vulgar, where a turbaned Hindoo on a bicycle seems not out of place, and a statue of Queen Victoria is just as it should be. Still, these cities are of the West and lead to the North. The Yukon is beyond Vancouver and the Caribou trail is a sight-seeing drive, and Vancouver Island, outside of prim Victoria, along the Malahat Drive and beyond is of wild mountainous beauty.

Blythe W. Branch Heads Virginia Museum of Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 25—Blythe W. Branch was elected president of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, succeeding the late Gov. John Garland Pollard, at the annual meeting of the board of trustees, Thomas C. Colt Jr., director, has announced.

A recommendation for erection of a 1000-capacity auditorium costing an estimated $175,000, was offered by Mr. Colt. The addition sought is an auditorium with full stage facilities for lectures, concerts and dramatic work and to house an improved reference library and additional exhibition space.

Hotels · Resorts

Maine

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BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE
Is Your Hobby Golf, Fishing, or the Beauties of the Great Outdoors?
We have an interesting golf course on our own grounds; all water sports; and this section is famous for all season black bass, salmon, trout and white perch fishing as well as its picturesque State Roads in all directions.
Several housekeeping and non-housekeeping cottages overlooking the lakes.
The Belgrade is an outstanding example of modern appointments and irreproachable taste and the informal atmosphere pleases our select clientele.
Open June 20 to late September. Booklet
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Also operating ELMWOOD HOTEL WATERVILLE, MAINE Open all year.

SQUAW MOUNTAIN INN
ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE
MAINE
NOW OPEN—all outdoor sports; private golf course. Country Club atmosphere; delicious food; select clientele; American Plan from $5. Fine roads and train service. Come fishing—bring the family. Write for booklet.
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CAMDEN, MAINE
OVERLOOKING PENOBSCOT BAY
"The Most Distinctive Inn on the Maine Coast"
Charming Hospitality with Every Modern Service
Golf, Tennis, Fresh and Salt Water Bathing, Fishing, Boating
Camden Yacht Club and Megunticook Sport Club nearby
Now Open Until Late September
ON ROUTE NO. 1
Ownership-Management
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Chase's Camps
On Lovely Torsey Lake
A delightful summer vacation spot. Comfortable, small and large modern cabins (some with fireplaces and bathrooms), good food well-served in central dining room. Fishing, swimming, canoeing, riding, tennis, hiking. Nearby golf clubs. Lakeshore recreational club house. Reasonable rates. Send for Booklet.
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Homewood and Cottages
YARMOUTH BY THE SEA, MAINE
A summer home of distinction catering to the few. Directly on Casco Bay eleven miles east of Portland
A dozen cottages, with baths, livingroom with fireplace, skirt the shore with meals served in Old Homestead.
Fishing, sailing, tennis, golf, horseback riding. Season June to October. Rate $30.00 minimum, per week. Booklet on application.
BURTON PRENTIS LYMAN, Prop.

York's Twin Pine Camps
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Famous fishing country in the heart of the Katahdin region. Canoes for use by our guests free. Mountain climbing, swimming. Grand food and clean cabins. Write for descriptive folder.
Address Earle W. York, Millinocket, Me.

BROWN'S CAMPS
a sporting lodge on lake Megby
CENTRE LOVELL, MAINE
Combines the comfort of a private club with the informality of camp life. Twenty-three cabins on lake shore with extensive view of White Mountains. Unique central lodge. Good salmon and bass fishing. Golf, tennis, bathing and other sports. Country-wide reputation for good food
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On Long Lake, HARRISON, MAINE
Under New Management
Private Bathing Beach and Tennis Court on Hotel Grounds
FINE HOME COOKED FOOD
Golf Course and Riding Academy Nearby
Rate Card and Pamphlet furnished upon request
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The Spruce wold
BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
Log Cabin Hotel and Cabins
American plan. Balsam scented woods and ocean vistas. Golf, tennis, horseback riding, badminton and shuffleboard courts, sea bathing, also swimming pool. Fishing in fresh or salt water. No mosquitoes. Also attractive housekeeping log cabins. Booklet.

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MT. VERNON, MAINE
Separate cabins with modern plumbing, good fishing, sandy bathing beaches, boating, tennis. Wholesome, well-cooked food. Our own farm supplies products for table. $25 to $30 per week. Write for booklet
WEBSTER CHESTER, Prop.

YOUNG'S HOTEL
YORK BEACH, MAINE
Directly on Ocean Front
Unrivalled location.
Unexcelled view of surf and beach. Rooms with running hot and cold water.
Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Golf
Excellent Food Attractive Rates
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Individual Modern Cabins on Lake Shore. Cheery Open Fires. Meals Served in Main Dining Room.
Excellent Bass and Salmon Fishing
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Booklet—Mrs. M. Gulick Robinson, Prop.

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SUGAR HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE
One of the White Mountains' Most Popular Resorts
A REAL SUMMER HOME WORTHY OF ITS SUPERIOR LOCATION
Golf on Premises Free to Guests
Tennis, Putting Course, Saddle Horses, Hiking Orchestra for Concerts and Dancing
Accommodates 300 Excellent Cuisine Season, June 30th until October
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THE FOREST HILLS HOTEL
FRANCONIA N.H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
A splendid resort hotel for all the family—located on a 200-acre pine wooded crest overlooking Franconia Notch—loveliest view in New England.
A COMPLETE SUMMER ESTATE
Every facility for complete summer vacations — sports, social program, excellent cuisine and service. Bracing mountain air. Restricted clientele assures congenial companions for balmy days and cool, mountain nights.
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SEASON: JULY 1, TO OCT.
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Mountain View House
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
Where gracious hospitality has been a tradition for many years. Where distinguished persons return each season in added number. Outdoors every sport is available and indoors there is rare charm and comfort, outstanding cuisine and service. Booklet and rates upon request.
Season June 17—October 18
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Camp for Adults
East Wolfeboro, N. H.
On Lake Wentworth. Individual cabins with fireplaces. Central dining porch, lodge. 80 acres on Mt. Delight. 30 acres open campus. Unexcelled table, own fresh vegetables. All sports. Booklet.
Rates $25 to $35
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In Beautiful Franconia, N. H.
A delightful mountain inn. A charming new resort hotel. Better than usual food from our own farm and garden.
GOLF—TENNIS—BATHING
Open all the year.
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD J. McKENZIE

INDIAN CAVE LODGE AND COTTAGES
On Beautiful Lake Sunapee
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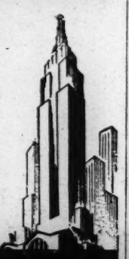

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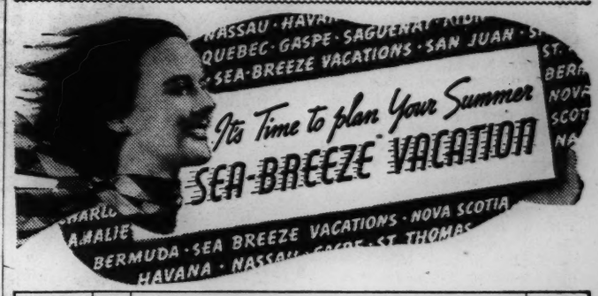
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Tyrolian Holiday—Dressed for the Adventure

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

P. Feldscharek

Hand-Knitted White Dirndl Jacket With Red Insertion and Trimmings, and Silver Buttons. A Maria Vally Model, Vienna

So You Are Going to the Alps

How About a Peasant Dirndl for Color and Comfort?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

If you are going to spend some of the summer months in the Austrian Alps, in the Tyrol, in Carinthia or Styria, you will probably wish to provide yourself with a "dirndl" and its accessories. For the information of the uninitiated it should be explained that a dirndl is the peasant dress worn by the people in the Alps. This habit of wearing peasant dress is as old a custom among the Austrians as is the summer holiday in the mountains.

The reason why townspeople, especially women, like to slip into the dirndl on arrival at a summer resort, is because it is a practical and inexpensive dress, little subject to fashion and, more important than all, it suits women extraordinarily well. In it they look fresh, gay and young and their mood corresponds accordingly. Even middle-aged and elderly women can appropriately wear this dress, if color and style are judiciously chosen.

With Many Variations

The dress consists of a heavily pleated full skirt, a close buttoned bodice, white linen or molino shirt with short sleeves, and a wide apron. This general description is of course capable of many variations. Special textile novelties appear each season and hundreds of effective and jolly designs are to be seen in the shops. The material for the skirt is generally printed percale or linen (also hand printed), sometimes cotton or hand-woven wool. Skirt and bodice are of the same material although often different in color if the material is light. The apron is also of percale, cotton, linen or some silky material, and may be plain or figured. For festive occasions, evening dances in the fashionable hotels and so on, the dirndl may be of silk or silk brocade.

Novices often make the mistake of choosing many vivid colors with all sorts of ornaments and jewelry. Two or three colors besides white are quite sufficient. Economy with buttons (silver buttons are the most beautiful), ribbons, ruffles, laces, embroideries, trimmings, borders and so on is always to be preferred to lavishness.

Accessories

Accessories, such as hat, jacket, shoes, neckerchief, bag, should be chosen to match the whole ensemble. Stockings are generally of rough white cotton.

To complete the wardrobe a tailor-made suit of gray Loden (a rough woolen cloth) with green appliqué is practical. It is a dress suited for traveling, excursions, and sports of all sorts and for cool or rainy days. It may be worn in any Alpine town and even in the chief streets in Vienna, where the dirndl is unsuitable.

With these simple Alpine costumes make-up should be discarded. The fresh air and sun will do all that is necessary for the complexion and provide the only right foil for wearing a rural dress like the dirndl.

Hans Dietrich, Vienna

Suit of White Peasant Linen With Green Linen Appliqués, and Stag-horn Buttons. Worn With a Green Hat of Wool Straw, White Cotton Stockings and "Haferl" Shoes. This Suit, Designed by Franz Humhal, Vienna, Can Also Be Made of Gray Waterpoof Loden With Green Cloth

Helping Boys Is Her Work

And It Has Led Edith Onians Into Important Civic Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

A vivid impression made on a small girl when she read a story of a poor boy resulted in a work for boys which has had wonderful and far-reaching effects.

Edith Onians—now Miss Onians O. B. E., honorary secretary and honorary organizer of the Newsboys' Society, Melbourne—was the reader of the story and the story was of a small boy standing, hungry and cold, outside a baker's shop window. A richly dressed woman came out of the shop and the boy begged for a farthing to buy some bread. The woman haughtily replied "I have nothing for you, little boy!"

The child reader resolved then and there to devote her life if possible to the help of poor boys.

In 1896 she spoke to a group of newsboys, and asked them if they would come to a school if she started one. In 1897 a commencement was made, and at the age of 16 Edith Onians was teaching a Sunday school class, and visiting the home of each boy. Since then she has known and helped over 10,000 boys and their families.

Journeyed Abroad to Study

In 1900 Miss Onians went abroad to study social problem work, visiting England and America, where she received great help and stimulus. In her book, "The Men of Tomorrow," she describes the social service work seen in her visits to these countries. Ever thirsting for more knowledge in her work she made her latest journey abroad in 1930.

Seeing the present splendid building of the Newsboys' Society one can scarcely realize that this huge tree with all its sheltering branches has grown from one tiny seed implanted in the heart of a small sympathetic girl. A visit in the evening when all the activities are in full swing is a revelation of what can be accomplished with sincere love of the object, the power of enlisting the help of others, and stimulating enthusiasm.

One's first impression on entering the assembling room is of boys, noise, and toys! Billiards and other games are played until half-past seven, when the boys are drafted to their various classes, which include carpentry, electrical engineering, turning and fitting, radio, boot repairing, sign and ticket writing, french polishing, fretwork, and other crafts. There is a fine swimming pool, a gymnasium and library.

No Admission Fee

Every article the boys make they take home, and some have furnished their rooms with tables, chairs, safes, bookcases, wardrobes and other things they have made in the workshops.

There is no admission fee to this club. The founder says, "Those who can't pay fees are the boys we are out to help." Everything is free, medical attention, dentistry, even haircutting. Dentists, doctors, barbers, instructors of classes, all give their services.

The club is not confined to newsboys. Any boy is enrolled who needs help. The only condition insisted on is that he must not be a member of any other club.

Made a Magistrate

Since 1926 no boy under the age of 12 years is allowed to sell newspapers within the metropolitan area. This by-law is due to the influence of Miss Onians who is the only woman on the Street Trading Board. Also in that year she was the first woman magistrate appointed to the Children's Court; the only woman on the Victorian Council of the Vocation and Child Guidance Center, and vice-president of the Mental and Hygiene Council.

One secret of the success of the Newsboys' Society is that every boy's home is visited and the families helped. Understanding each boy's environment helps to solve his difficulties. In connection with the club are several cottage rest homes in the country, where tired mothers can get a holiday with their families.

Every alternate Wednesday there is a welcome meeting for over 100 of the old boys' wives and their children under eight years. There is an adult education class for old boys, prominent men giving the lectures and instruction.

The society provides nourishing meals twice daily—lunch one penny, and dinner three pence—to the boys working in the city.

A card system gives the history of each boy and his environment, the object of the work being to help boys to help themselves.

After nearly 40 years of this work "Miss"—as she is called by the boys—read some of the many thousands of letters of gratitude that have reached her and said, "For anything I have been able to do I have been paid one hundredfold in love and loyalty; and I owe everything to my father who left me provided for so that I could give all my waking hours free to the kindest hearted boys in Melbourne."

House-Plant Hint

In the absence of a little trellis for a potted vine, use a wire coat hanger; shape the wire into a diamond or a circle on which the vine will climb, and straighten the hook end so that it may be thrust into the soil for a support to the ladder; the vine soon adapts itself to the wire frame.

GARDENING

The Morning and Evening Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We, who are away from home every week day, have the rather perplexing problem of planning our gardens so they are at their best during the morning and evening hours. At first this may sound like a large undertaking, but a little thought and some close observation will show that the task is not impossible of solution. And the accomplishment will mean something, not only out of the ordinary but it may lead to some surprisingly beautiful landscape effects.

If the garden is to be enjoyed only during the very early hours of the morning and again at the close of day, we must first of all consider shadows rather than colors. When the sun drops into the west and shadows lengthen across the garden; yes, even when night falls, the garden can be just as entrancing as it was during the glare of midday. In planning the morning and evening garden, then, take shadows into consideration. In fact shadows are the backgrounds of the garden pictures we are trying to paint at these hours of the day and upon them depend the beauty of our finished work. Perhaps the best way to arrive at the correct solution of individual problems of this kind is through observation, looking particularly to the sort of shadow cast by the different shrubs and trees. Remembering then our own requirements we can tell whether we want the inky blackness of the yew, the narrow pyramids of the columnar evergreens, the softness of some lacy vine, or any other of myriad gradations found among woody plants.

Of even more importance to our problem is the matter of fragrance. What color is to the daytime garden, fragrance is to that of morning and evening. Most of the flowers of old-time gardens (when the matter of fragrance was given more thought than it is today), including heliotrope, night-blooming stocks, mock oranges, lilacs, moonvine, lilies, and a host of others, will find a place in the garden we are considering.

Color is of less importance, yet it, too, should have consideration. Plants like sun roses (helianthemum), which close or drop their flowers by mid-afternoon, have little place in such gardens. On the other hand, however, we have a lot of material that is at its best during the morning and evening hours. In fact, flowers like the angel's trumpet (natura arborea), night-blooming water-lilies, moonvine, spider plant (cleome spinosa), four o'clocks, nicotiana, etc., must be seen during the early or late hours of the day to be appreciated. White is, of course, the color for night. After darkness has fallen, the white of the gas plant, madonna lilies, astilbes, and others of their color class, light up the otherwise dusky scene.

If you garden and can only enjoy your work during the morning and evening hours, be not discouraged about a short selection of flowers for your purpose because the range of material is wide enough to suit the most exacting.

Sears' Studios, Dickinson-Monteath Studio, Melbourne

In the Carpentry Shop of the Newsboys' Society, Melbourne, Australia. Inset—Miss Edith Onians, Who Has Devoted Her Life to Helping Boys Such as These. Miss Onians Is Honorary Secretary and Honorary Organizer of the Newsboys' Society

Into the Child's Daily Menu

Why Not Introduce More Variety and Color?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Probably nothing perplexes a young mother much more than the problem of getting her child to eat many of the foods which are generally accepted to be good for growing children. Following are some ideas which came to me from time to time which have been applied with my own and other children and proved to be entirely successful.

Breakfast and Supper Foods

Try sprinkling old-fashioned brown sugar on any hot cooked cereal, such as rolled oats, farina, etc., in place of granulated sugar. A little cinnamon mixed with powdered or confectioner's sugar is a pleasant variation for children not too young.

Milk toast, poached egg on toast, or even plain buttered toast becomes more interesting immediately if the slices are cut in triangles and arranged windmill or flower fashion on the child's plate.

The otherwise prosaic stewed prune tastes "delightfully different" if slices of lemon or orange are cooked in with it. Try placing a tiny strip of the cooked peel on each serving of prunes.

When buying apples for baking or for applesauce, it is an excellent investment to take home also an apple or two with an especially bright red skin. This red peel may be easily cut into diamond-shaped pieces and used to dress up that faded-looking baked apple, and on a dish of applesauce or canned pears the bit of red apple peel gives that dash of color accomplished by the more aristocratic maraschino cherry.

Luncheon and Dinner Dishes

Luncheon for the growing child may suggest cream soups—these are nourishing and may be very tasty, but often look drab and uninteresting to a young "adventurer." Try these various garnishes and see how they whet the appetite: finely chopped parsley, a dash of paprika, tiny pretzel sticks and croutons (small cubes of golden brown toast) —these to be added just as the plate is placed on the table.

Speaking of cream soups I feel impelled at this moment to give a recipe for one which is very tasty, wholesome, and inexpensive. Few people seem to know about it and it is rarely to be found in cookbooks. I made it for mine when they were still infants. They are now both in school and often beg me to make it for them—it is:

Cream of Peanut Butter Soup

Blend over low fire
1 tablespoon butter
4 tablespoons peanut butter
3 tablespoons flour. Add slowly, stirring to prevent lumping
1 cup fresh or diluted evaporated milk, bring to a boil and add at once
2 more cups of milk, heat—but do not allow to boil. Serve at once with croutons or oysterettes.

Spinach

Here are some hints for altering the flavor and the looks of this valuable green. In place of the familiar slices or halves of hard-cooked eggs, slice the eggs as usual but remove the yolk, decorate the spinach either with the white egg "rings" or with the white part finely chopped, then force the boiled yolk through a wire sieve and sprinkle right on top of the spinach just before serving.

To about 2 pounds of unseasoned cooked greens add one teaspoon of lemon-juice and two teaspoons of olive or salad oil, salt to taste. Another way is to top each serving with a spoonful of good mayonaise. Cream of spinach soup and cream spinach may be an idea to some.

Potatoes

Remove a hot baked potato from the shell into a bowl-shaped dish, mash finely with a fork, add butter and salt to taste, then drop into this a whole raw egg, whip up together with the fork. Serve with a fresh sprig of parsley.

Potatoes, either baked or boiled in their "jackets," are much enjoyed for a change if, instead of butter, a few drops of olive oil are added to each potato, and a little more salt than usual.

Carrots

If the lowly carrot cut in round slices and creamed or combined with peas begins to look too familiar, try cutting the carrots "au julienne" (in long narrow strips) and combining them with string beans. Both the carrots and the beans will be flattered.

Pudding

Bread-pudding or rice pudding is "very good for" young children but they often "turn it down." I have often induced a child to eat a dish just by topping the serving with a spoonful of strawberry ,preserves or some colorful jam or jelly.

Finally may I add that it is surprising to notice how children will relish their food more (or possibly pay less attention to what they are served) if they are simply allowed to change places at the table with Mother or Daddie and thus get a different view of the room.

To buy them a new glass for their milk or provide "straws" through which they may sip it will often eliminate any necessity for coaxing them to drink it.

I am convinced that children—not unlike adults—need variety and color at the table, as suggested in the above garnishes, and a change of color even in the linen and dishes in his little world—his home.

(Mrs.) H. A.

Household Hints

Candles and Their Holders

When candles are too slender to stand straight in their candlesticks, I set each one in about half a teaspoonful of hot paraffine. Candles thus firmly fixed do not tip, and they are easily removed when the container is warmed.

(Mrs.) A. M. M., Ohio

For the Apartment Dweller

Instead of shaking the floor mop out of the window, or on a spread-out newspaper, I use the vacuum cleaner on it. I always feel as if I had a new mop each time this method is used.

Removing Screw Tops

When screw tops on bottles refuse to budge, I use a nutcracker to open them with.

Timing Telephone Calls

When I want to be sure of the time I talk during a long-distance telephone call, I time it by using a three-minute egg glass

(Mrs.) M. M., New York

Not One Family, But Three

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The large rambling ex-farmhouse across the way had stood empty some time. Great was the excitement, therefore, when we saw a moving van at the door and painters' ladders against the wall. We were much intrigued about our new neighbors, for none of us could agree what they were like. Hilda saw a tall girl with red hair and a six-year-old boy; I had been asked the way to the village by a couple in a gray car who were certainly not the people Peter had seen entering the house, and the man rolling the tennis lawn fitted neither my nor Peter's description.

The mystery was solved when Hilda and I went over to pay a neighborly call. It was not one family, but three. They were business folk who had always longed for a country house where they could spend their week ends and where the children could spend the summer. It had seemed a dream, unlikely to be realized, until Mrs. B. hit upon the plan of taking a house jointly and pooling expenses.

The house they had taken was ideal in every way for their purpose. Low, rambling, built on three sides of a square, round a walled garden, it had an abundance of bedrooms and enough fascinating outbuildings to keep the six children in an ecstasy of joy. Mrs. A. explained it to us. "It really won't cost us as much as the odd week-ends we used to spend away from town," she said. "There are enough vegetables in the garden to supply us all, both here and in town. We take turns in doing the housekeeping, and bring a maid with us from town; the former caretaker and his wife do the rough work and gardening for us."

Mrs. A. looked out of the window at the children playing like so many puppies on the lawn. "It's the greatest blessing," she said, "having a garden where the children can play out of doors all day and dig and plant things and keep rabbits. They just love being here. Of course," she explained, "we couldn't have done it if we had not known each other pretty well. I was at college with Mrs. C. and Mrs. B., and our husbands, too, are all friends, so we get along remarkably well. We've got the house arranged so that each family has a couple of rooms which are absolutely private. The dining and living rooms are communal and the kitchen is the property of whoever is doing the housekeeping for the month. We've turned the old stable and loft into a playroom for the children so that they are not in the house much."

As I went out by the garden gate, I passed two sewing machines whirring busily in the paved garden where Mrs. C. and Mrs. B. were making curtains for the living room. They were enjoying sitting outdoors with the scent of herbs all about them. Mr B. was vigorously cutting the lawn, Mr. C., on hands and knees, was planting peas and beans, while Mr. A. was making a set of shelves.

Here were three families launched on a very pleasant "adventure in homemaking" on new lines. By pooling their resources they had achieved what none of them could afford alone. As the gate clicked to after me I mentally saluted their courage, enterprise and ingenuity, and the team-spirit which had made this venture possible.

J. M. E. C.

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Are They Hats?

Are hats hats when they are calots (skull caps) with just a group of flowers, a bow or an ornament tilted over one eyebrow?

How to Make Potpourri

Capturing the Fragrance of the Rose Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A potpourri is a mixture of flower petals, such as the rose, with added spices, used to scent a room." This prosy academic definition gives no hint of the fascinating reality of potpourri, nor of the delightful variations ranging from a simple mixture from one's own garden to exotic mingling of domestic and imported scents.

The directions, at first glance, convey an erroneous impression that a great amount of work is involved in the making of potpourri. They are not complicated, time being the prime factor, and for that time spent you will achieve something which will give years of pleasure.

While all types of flower petals may be used, the rose is most satisfactory as a source of perfume, its petals retaining their scent for many years after drying. Though all roses yield pleasing potpourri material, the old cabbage rose excels them all in sweetness.

An Old-Fashioned Nosegay

Gather rose petals on a clear day when they are without outer moisture. Have ready a large, wide-mouthed jar with tight cover. Lay in a layer of petals, then sprinkle over them a thin layer of common salt. Repeat until the jar is full. Cover, and leave one week without stirring. By this time the contents of the jar will have shrunk sufficiently to allow the addition of a like amount of fresh petals and salt, after which another week must elapse. During this time dry a generous double handful of lavender flowers and half as much of any two of the following: knotted (sweet) marjoram, rosemary, lemon thyme, lemon verbena, rose geranium. Add these to the rose leaves and salt, and stir the mixture each day for three days. Then cover tightly and leave to blend the odors. The potpourri, now finished, can be put into a decorative jar with a cover and placed in the room you wish to perfume. Keep covered except when perfume is desired, at which time remove the cover, stir the contents, and leave open. Replace the cover when not in use.

This is almost the simplest mixture that can be made, though F. A. Hampton avers that "there is no pleasanter potpourri than a bowl of (dried) lavender flowers."

* * *

If other blossoms are used, it should be remembered that practically all flowers except the rose, no matter how fragrant when fresh, retain no definite perfume after drying. If flowers such as mignonette, clove pinks, acacia, heliotrope, honeysuckle, jasmine, or orange and lemon blossoms are to be used, they need the addition of spices and essential oils to render them lastingly sweet. Indeed, they are only the vehicles for the spices, sweet gums, and oils which provide the scent. Roses, in contrast, are sweet in their own right, and the addition of more than a small amount of scenting media will rob rose leaf potpourri of the rose odor. I personally prefer roses mixed only with herbs and salt, while other flowers I mix with commercial agents.

The scenting media usually used for potpourri include: spices such as cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg; storax, a fixative property for scents; gum benzoin; musk; orris root; patchouli, the powdered leaves of a Malayan and Singhalese herb; fragrant oils, such as vetiver, sandalwood, myrtle, bergamot, or jonquil; concentrated perfumes, as Attar of Roses; or powdered Tonquin beans.

This list appears formidable, but only one or two are used at a time, the full number being mentioned for choice. If too much of this sort of thing is used, the potpourri, to me, becomes overpowering, losing its delicacy. After all, the scent is intended to pervade, not invade, a room.

* * *

Both of the following recipes for potpourri containing commercial scenting agents are old and tried, and will insure delightful yet light types of odors. Neither is prohibitive in cost.

Immortal Bouquet

Prepare the following mixture, crushing together thoroughly:
1 ounce sweet orris root
1 ounce nutmeg
1 ounce cloves
1 ounce gum benzoin
1 ounce powdered storax

In the bottom of a large rose jar sprinkle a handful of common salt and a little of the spice mixture. As the various herbs and flowers in your garden bloom, gather, dry, and add them in layers. Sprinkle each layer with salt and the spice mixture. When all the mixture has been used continue with salt alone until the jar is full. Stir thoroughly each day for ten days, or until the moisture seems dispelled. Then cover tightly for one month, after which the potpourri is ready for use.

Breath of Araby

Powder finely the following:
Dried, thinly-cut rinds of two lemons
1 pound orris root
1 ounce gum benzoin
1 ounce cinnamon
½ ounce cloves
1 ounce nutmeg
1 grain musk

Mix with:
12 bay leaves, dried
4 sage leaves, dried
Handful rosemary leaves, dried
Handful lavender blossoms, dried
1 pound common salt

To this add a small amount of Attar of Roses. Add sweet flowers as they come into bloom, stirring well after each addition. When enough flowers have been added to fill a large rose jar, stir again, cover tightly and leave one month before unsealing.

I. G. M.

Needles on Your Budget

Ornament and more ornament! The list reads like an illiterate dictionary that does not know its alphabet. Frocks will be embroidered beaded, appliqué, quilted, decoupéed, shirred, smocked, hemstitched, faggoted, buttonholed, cross-stitched, blanket - stitched, petit - pointed, punched, eyeleted, and trimmed with passementerie, gimp, galloon, rick-rack, soutache, sequins, bugles, rhinestones, crystal and—Oh, many other things. Needles on your budget.

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Dairen After Dark

THE NEON SIGNS were flashing their colored Japanese ideographs as we strolled across the square in the center of Dairen. The sea-touched air of the Manchurian coast lay on the dark around us. Silhouettes moved along the lighted streets; tram cars, American motor cars, shabby droshkies left from the days before the Russo-Japanese War, rickshaws, bicycles, Japanese pedestrians with kimonos and loud clogs, Chinese passers-by moving softly on cloth shoes. Modern buildings in Western style threw square shadows upon the pavement—shadows much less interesting than those of the old-time Chinese and Japanese structures with their delicately tilted roofs.

Like twin strings of bright glass beads, a narrower street cut across the wide one. It was the Naniwa Cho, edged on either hand by a long row of electric lights. We bumped our way through the crowd of strollers. All the shops, their doors wide open, spilled illumination onto the darkness; and both sidewalks were lined with stalls gay with merchandise. Everything that the immigrant Japanese householder might wish to buy, it seemed, had been piled up after dusk on the temporary counters under the chain of lights—to be removed again in the small hours, so that the street could resume its day-time order. We were in the midst of the night bazaar.

THERE WERE STALLS vivid with curved fruits. There were counters patterned with bolts of kimono cloth. There were Japanese dolls which might have been exact copies of the small live children who looked at them so greedily. There were sidewalk shops colored red and green and black with lacquer ware. There were tiny fat jugs of cheap porcelain, to be used for soy sauce. There were crass arrays of factory-made goods in the Western style—everything from suitcases to lead pencils. But what amused us most were the shoes: high wooden clogs, woven *geta* with crossed straps of brocade, flat house-slippers, children's clogs of red lacquer and gilt, and tiny shoes for babies—lined with red silk, with a wee brass bell above the toes.

Everything, in the lighted tunnel of that street, throbbed with color and movement. It was almost as if the bright objects on the counters were alive, and that it was they which made the murmuring, rhythmic noises of the Naniwa Cho. They seemed to be part of the glancing, talking faces of the people, the shuffling *geta*, the outward sweep of arms to pick up an object or to pay for it with a clink of Japanese coins.

WE DID NOT LIKE to leave the plebeian brilliance of the night bazaar; but it was dinner time. At the corner we turned. We went down a side street, which seemed twice as hushed and dark and quiet as it really was. From a doorway flanked by little potted trees, a pattern of electric light billowed on the ground—moving with the gentle stir of the door-curtains in the bay breeze. It was as if the light itself were yielding to the delicate wind's pressure.

We stepped inside; and we were in a roofed Japanese garden. We followed a path paved with flat rocks, past stone lanterns, past a little pool, past a group of dwarf twisted evergreens. Several Japanese women in graceful kimonos stood there in the foyer. As we entered, they put their hands on their knees and gave us low bows. One of them, apparently the manageress, made us understand that we should have to wait awhile until a dining-room would be free. Bowing again, she led us down another rustic path to the alcove in which we were to sit.

The restaurant seemed to be a honeycomb of little Japanese rooms squared off in the big indoor garden. Through exquisitely latticed windows and papered doors, we caught glimpses of the Nipponese diners squatting inside the lighted rooms. The glow hovered outward over the area of artificial streams and wooded rockeries with a soft unreality. We thought of Aladdin and the magic garden with the jeweled trees; and of Alice in Wonderland, unlocking a door with a little golden key, and finding herself in the Queen of Hearts' garden. It seemed strange to come upon such a glamorous place here on the raw commercial frontier of "Manchoukuo."

WE WERE NOT the only patrons who waited, sipping tea, for the rush hour to subside. A large Japanese family was there before us in the alcove. They seemed to be substantial people of the upper middle class. Probably they came here often for *sukiyaki*; for the manageress was solicitous toward them. She tripped into the alcove every now and then to soothe them because of the delay—bowing, and murmuring: "Yes, Okino San," and "No, Okino San" to the dignified father.

Okino San was a portly middle-aged gentleman in a dark kimono of fine material. His sole concession to Western dress was a felt hat which lay on the floor beside him. His wife, too, was inclined toward conservatism; she was a gentle woman in a quiet gray kimono. With them were a modern young woman in dowdy European clothes—whom we took to be the eldest daughter; two young girls in kimonos; and a youth in the navy blue suit and cap of a Japanese student.

The three elder members of the family were decorous. But the two young girls, under their demurely lowered lids, darted glances at us which were gay with curiosity, whispering and giggling about us under their breath. While the young boy, sitting on the step with his legs stuck sulkily out in front of him, made it plain to all that he was hungry.

THE LIVING QUARTERS of the manageress opened from the pavilion at our side. Again and again, between the papered *shojii*, darted her small daughter, a little girl of eight or nine, wearing a short Western frock and red lacquer clogs like those in the night bazaar. Without looking at us, she showed off at a tremendous rate. In and out of her clogs she hopped, as she brought various playthings from the apartment. She brought a ball, and bounced it violently up and down for our admiration. She brought a little wooden crochet hook, and crocheted madly. She brought a top, and spun it on the flagstones as no top had ever been spun before.

At last, however, two of the private dining-rooms were empty. Okino San and his family were led, with bowing, to the first. We were taken across a miniature bridge, past a gurgling artificial waterfall, to the second pavilion. We slipped out of our street shoes and sat down on the straw matting. For several minutes we gaped appreciatively at the landscape scroll and the graceful arrangement of tiger lilies in the *tokonoma* niche, and at the paper windows latticed with diagonal groups of long willow twigs.

THEN A CHINESE manservant brought in a charcoal brazier and a tray of raw beef, vegetables, sauces, and eggs. A moment later our waitress appeared. She stepped out of her shoes and knelt down on the *tatami*, bowing and tucking up the sleeves of her kimono. Guided by a chopstick, the fat sizzled in the cooking pot on the brazier. With deft, calm movements, she began to cook our dinner.

It takes a long time to make *sukiyaki*, and we tried to chat with her while she worked—a little in Chinese, a little in English, helped out now and then by a few words of Japanese which we knew. She was a woman of about thirty—not pretty, but with a broad, kind face. Before the meal was finished, we had learned, phrase by phrase, her story. She had come to Dairen nine years before, from Osaka. She had married, and had had a child. But she had lost the child when it was three years old, she told us; and her husband was now unemployed. So it was she who was supporting the family, working at the restaurant from eight o'clock in the morning until nine at night. Some day she hoped to go back to Osaka.

SHE, IN TURN, asked questions of us, and marveled at the answers—exclaiming: "*Ah, so, des'ka.*" Our conversation creaked along clumsily, with the aid—often ridiculous—of much pantomime. We became merry, laughing with her over our fragrant delicious bowls. The manageress beamed because we were having such a good time; and heads popped around the *shojii*, smiling, to share the joke.

When at last the bowls could be refilled no more, we put on our shoes again, and wandered slowly past the artistic rockeries and the pavilions glowing like giant lanterns. A group of the young Japanese waitresses followed us politely to the door. We looked back at them—all smiling and bowing in their flowered kimonos, with the enchanted garden behind them. And as we stepped into the street, it was like coming out of some ancient Japanese legend between the covers of a book.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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By Courtesy of Dumbarton Oaks Collection, Washington, D. C.

VESSEL IN THE FORM OF AN OWL: *Chinese, Chou Dynasty*

IN THE magnificent ceremonial vessels of the Chou Dynasty in China (1122-256 B. C.) there seems an extraordinary blend of the fine art of sculpture and the useful art of vase making. Among primitive people there is no cleavage between major and minor art; the useful and decorative and symbolical are all combined. The Chou bronzes possess the fine qualities of plastic design, beauty in roundness, bulk, and projection, in addition to the beauty of flat surface carving. These are qualities of sculpture in the round, and sculpture in relief. The bronzes are invested with life-like, forceful patterns expressive of a vigorous imagination and a mystification about nature. The very shapes of some—animals and birds—envision a magic association. The choice of animal or bird was not fortuitous, for each embodied some symbol, each enforced some idea associated with a ritual.

This short-eared owl in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection in Washington shows very clearly the adaptation of the bird form to the vessel shape. The head is the lid. The eyes are inlaid with red stones. It has a turquoise patina. This latter accidental, unforeseen embellishment results from the action of the earth in which the vessel has been buried for many centuries. Nature has added this "pigment" and enriched the Chou bronzes greatly, from our present-day viewpoint. The fantastic surface patterns are enhanced by the dry, blue-green mineral color.

The owl is portrayed in a simplified, characteristic outline. The plumage is indicated in flat stylized motives which include a large spiral, a scale, and the "thunder" pattern. The vitality of the bronzes lies in their brilliant patterns, in well placed accents, and in the peculiar primitive feeling of animism with which all their designs were invested.

D. A.

Centovalli Summer

TROPICAL sun was drawing clouds of vapor in mass formation from the sodden plains around the old Italian town of Domodòssola. Slowly our mountain train ambled through the stillness between shuttered shops and tall stone houses. All the occupants except ourselves were Italian. Sturdy of limb, from the rigors of life among the mountains, most of them came from the remote fastnesses on the Swiss-Italian border.

With native ease, they leaned out of the carriage windows to hold lively conversations with the townsfolk as the train crawled past gardens luxuriant with tree, shrub and flower. Under palm and eucalyptus trees figures lazed in the hot sun, and the exotic scent of mimosa, magnolia, oleander, pomegranate, orange and lemon perfumed the air.

At length, leaving behind the storied houses of civilization, the coaches swung westward with a shriek, which echoed and re-echoed shrilly round the peaks, into the Val di Vigezzo, the only gap between high ranges. Northwards, out of the blue mist, loomed the snow-capped Pennine Alps of Northern Italy.

Homesteads now were low and of grey stone, primitive in design, roofed with black slates mined in the district of the Val Maggia. Every inch of ground was cultivated. Wheat, already high above the earth, waved golden heads in the breath of air that moved down the tiny track. Each hillside patch, of whatever size, had its own vineyard. Plants rambled up and over long stakes, forming avenues of green tipped with yellow flowers. Olive groves and wild figs clambered up the slopes. And here and there a peasant woman, forgoing her *siesta*, made quick use of the damp earth to plant and hoe. Bare feet, wet with raindrops, glistened in the glare as she bent over the steaming ground, her head covered by a white handkerchief.

GRADUALLY THE MOUNTAINS encroached upon the valley. Forests of Spanish chestnuts lined our rising pathway for a time, and then receded from view as we climbed to pine and fir. Riven by deep gorges and gullies or sloping rakishly down to pastures and dells, the mountains told their own story of the origin of the name "The Valley of the Hundred Valleys." Now the vistas became desolate and rugged. Villages clung precariously above the foaming Melezza, as it leapt forward in its boulder-strewn bed as if in a hurry to join the Maggia and thence to sweep unhampered into Lake Maggiore.

At each Lilliputian station peasant women, heads swathed in bright handkerchiefs and carrying laden market bags, disembarked for their mountain retreats, talking volubly the while in an odd patois. They seemed used to spending months in the mountains, alone or with their children, while the men wandered abroad in search of fortune.

AS WE DROPPED slowly downward into the valley, shafts of evening light sent long shadows of pines across our path. To the thunderous accompaniment of a torrent, we crossed the iron bridge with its single arch spanning the junction of the Isorno and Melezza. Then came Cámedo with the formalities of customs and passports. Here the valley changed its name and flag, though nature, language and habits remained the same. At Val di Vigezzo the valley became the Centovalli, from whence the railway derived its title, while from Italian it passed to Swiss rule.

DROPPING IN TORTUOUS descent, we caught the first faint Alpine glow touching the tops of the Rhaetian Alps as they gleamed in a frame of outflung pines, against a background of deepest blue. Then we plunged into the green darkness, rich with the scent of moss and pine needles, still damp in places where the noonday sun had failed to penetrate. Interrupting the silence of the forest, giant cones fell with a thud upon the springy carpet and startled woodcocks, large as turkeys, flew upward to the light.

Olive groves and vineyards welcomed our descent to the plains. Odors of sun-baked hay wafted through the air as we passed through sweltering meadows. Then, through a cleft in the hills, came the first glimpse of Lake Maggiore scintillating jewel-like in the sunset. Her blue waters mirrored the Alpine glow, now turned from pink to deepest rose. All mist had vanished. In the cooling breath of evening, palm tree and blossom stood firmly outlined against the blue of sky and mountains and the turquoise of the lake.

The "Valley of the Hundred Valleys" lay behind us in the stillness of a summer night.

D. M. S.

Aunt Lovisa Comes to Stockholm

YESTERDAY the King was crowned here in Stockholm. But it rained, so we did not see the grand event. Anyhow, I am glad there was a coronation, as it brought Aunt Lovisa to Stockholm.

I hardly think it was a pleasure for Aunt Lovisa herself. She could not see any of the coronation procession, which must have been a great disappointment to her, as she had made the long journey to Stockholm just to see royalty.

She had bought herself in Karlstad a pretty summer wrap and a white hat, trimmed in tulle and rosebuds. But there was no one who noticed that bit of finery, as she had to stand all the while under an umbrella.

But for me her coming was a godsend. I did not know that she was here until I got back from Upsala on Sunday. A letter from Mama awaited me, which said that Aunt Lovisa was going to Stockholm to see the coronation and would arrive Saturday evening. . . .

I was tired after the Upsala trip, and sad also, so that I was not very happy over the news that Auntie had come to Stockholm. . . .

But I put on my coat and hat, of course, and went out to look up my aunt. I found her one flight up in a small house. Just off the hall was a bright, prettily furnished room, and there stood Auntie before the mirror, trying on the new spring cloak and the bonnet with the rose-coloured buds.

I was so surprised that I stopped at the threshold and looked at her. I had never thought of Aunt Lovisa as a pretty woman, but as I saw her now she looked radiant. Not only was she beautiful, but she had brought with her something very precious. It may sound foolish to say it, but I thought that she had brought with her all Mårbacka.

She had such soft cheeks and such kindly eyes, and such small, plump hands! She couldn't have come from any place in the world but Mårbacka.

She was so good that nothing could ever make her angry, and she never worried about anything serious, but only about trifling things. She knew nothing of evil, or of the dangers and horrors that beset one on every hand in a big city like Stockholm.

She was only a Mårbacka child—a sweet old Mårbacka child. . . .

It was well that Aunt Lovisa had come to Stockholm, so that Mårbacka loomed large in my thoughts again.

There I would forget all that had made me sad, for at Mårbacka there were no sorrows.—From "The Diary of Selma Lagerlöf," by SELMA LAGERLÖF. (Copyright 1936 Doubleday, Doran & Co.)

The Temple Bell

Bronze bell in the tower—
whereon a butterfly sleeps
as on a flower.

—Buson (1715-83) adapted by KENNETH PORTER

"He shall feed his flock"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME thousands of years ago the prophet Isaiah, mindful of the way of a shepherd with his flock, spoke of the love of God in the familiar lines (Isaiah 40:11), "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young." Through many generations these words have comforted and sustained the weary and grief-stricken, and today through the spiritual understanding of God, as revealed by Christian Science, they are seen to contain still deeper significance.

During the centuries, the human concept of God has progressed from that of a tribal god, a stern, relentless judge, to a more spiritual understanding of Him as universal divine Love. Isaiah and other spiritual seers both before and after his time had wonderful glimpses of the true nature of God as Love. Christ Jesus manifested the love of God in fullest measure. He revealed to his followers "a new heaven and a new earth," and taught them the healing power of ever-present Love. Today the world needs to be reminded of this infinite, unchanging truth and its availability to meet every human need.

In the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587) Mary Baker Eddy gives us the following definition of GOD: "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." In the light of such an understanding of God the spiritual fact of His tender, unceasing love for His children becomes a present reality to be demonstrated here and now.

All through the centuries some individuals have believed and trusted in a divine power outside of themselves; and they have followed their highest sense of good and so found the way out of their troubles. Imbued with the desire to help all earnest seekers for Truth and to release from bondage those who were suffering from sorrow, sickness, and sin, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, devoted years to the discovery of the Principle and rule of Christian healing. The results of her discovery are set forth in Science and Health and in her other writings. A careful study of the Bible together with these works, will enable any earnest student to prove for himself that the Scriptural promises are true, and that they can be fulfilled today.

When one begins to understand the truth about God and man as revealed through the teachings of Christian Science, he sees the possibility of demonstrating this truth in his everyday experience. Thus, the feeding of His flock by divine Love is seen as a spiritual law which needs only to be understood to be proved. As one strives to understand and reflect God, His laws are better understood. Christ Jesus said (John 10:27), "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me."

If at times the Biblical promises of divine protection and care seem to be far removed from our experience, there is something more we need to learn about obedience. Do we recognize the voice of divine Love and follow it? Or do we listen to the insidious whisperings of discouragement, poverty, limitation, and self-condemnation? There may be much to overcome in our own thinking before we can realize in fullest measure the reward which Christ Jesus promised when he said (John 10:28), "And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand."

In her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 150), Mrs. Eddy writes, "Not more to one than to all, is God demonstrable as divine Life, Truth, and Love; and His people are they that reflect Him—that reflect Love." Then, in speaking of God as our Shepherd, she continues (pp. 150, 151), "He guards, guides, feeds, and folds the sheep of His pasture; and their ears are attuned to His call."

However grievous human problems may seem to be, there is always a way out. The comforting, sustaining, protecting power of divine Love is ever present and ever operative; and if we hold to the spiritual facts of being and refuse to be misled by the unreal arguments of evil, we shall prove that God's promises are true. Through every trial of our faith we shall learn with increasing confidence that if we listen for and obey His voice we can never be separated from the faithful Shepherd, divine Love.

[Below will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

"Viņš ganīs savu ganāmo pulku"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

Dažus gadu tūkstošus atpakaļ pravietis Ezaija, zīmējoties uz gana un viņa ganāmā pulka ceļu, ir runājis par Dieva mīlestību sekošās pazīstamajās rindās (Ezaija 40:11): "Viņš ganīs savu ganāmo pulku kā gans, viņš sapulcinās tos jērus savās rokās, un nesīs savā klēpī un vedīs lēnītiņām tās grūtās avju mātes." Cauri daudzām paaudzēm šie vārdi iepriecinājuši un uzturējuši nogurušos un bēdu nomāktos, un mūsu dienās caur garīgo Dieva izpratni, kā to atklājusi Kristīgā Zinātne, kļūst redzams, ka tie satur sevī vēl dziļāku nozīmi.

Gadu simteņos cilvēciskais jēdziens par Dievu progresējis no cilts dieva, stingra, nežēlīga tiesneša jēdziena līdz garīgākai izpratnei par Viņu kā universālu, dievišķīgu Mīlestību. Ezaijam un citiem garīgiem skatītājiem, kā pirms tā pēc viņa, ir bijuši brīnišķīgi saprašanas mirkļi par Dieva patieso dabu kā Mīlestību. Kristus Jēzus Dieva mīlestību izpauda vispilnīgākā mērā. Viņš atklāja saviem sekotājiem "jaunu debesi un jaunu zemi" un mācīja viņiem vienmērklātesošās Mīlestības dziedinošo spēku. Mūsu dienās vajadzīgs pasaulei atgādināt šo bezgalīgo, nemainīgo patiesību un tās pielietojamību visu cilvēcisko vajadzību apmierināšanā.

Paskaidrojumu vārdnīcā (glosarā) iekš "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu 587. lpp.) Mary Baker Eddy dod mums sekošo Dieva definējumu: "Lielais Es Esmu; viszinošais, visredzošais, visdarbīgais, visgudrais, vismīlošais un mūžīgais; Princips; Prāts; Dvēsele; Gars; Dzīvība; Patiesība; Mīlestība; visa substance; intelligence." Šādas Dieva izpratnes gaismā garīgais fakts par Viņa maigo, neizsīkstošo mīlestību pret saviem bērniem kļūst par tagadnes istenību, kas demonstrējama šeit un tagad.

Cauri visiem gadsimteņiem daži cilvēki ticējuši un paļāvušies dievišķīgajam spēkam ārpus sevis; un viņi sekojuši savam visaugstākam labā jēdzienam un tā atraduši ceļu laukā no savām grūtībām. Apgarota ar vēlēšanos palīdzēt visiem nopietniem Patiesības meklētājiem un atbrīvot no cietumniecības tos, kas cieš no bēdām, slimības un grēka, Mrs. Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, veltīja gadus, lai atklātu kristīgās dziedināšanas Principu un likumu. Viņas atklājuma rezultāti darīti zināmi Zinātnē un Veselībā un citos viņas rakstos. Rūpīga Bībeles pētīšana kopā ar šiem rakstiem dara ikvienu nopietnu petītāju spējīgu pierādīt sev pašam, ka Bībeles apsolījumi ir patiesi, un ka tie var piepildīties šodien.

Kad cilvēks sāk saprast patiesību par Dievu un cilvēku, kā to atklājušas Kristīgās Zinātnes mācības, viņš redz iespējamību demonstrēt šo patiesību savos ikdienas piedzīvojumos. Tādejādi tas, ka dievišķīgā Mīlestība gana Savu ganāmo pulku, tiek atzīts kā dievišķīgs likums, kurš tikai jāsaprot lai to pierādītu. Ja cilvēks cenšas saprast un atspogulot Dievu, tad Viņa likumi kļūst saprotamāki. Kristus Jēzus sacīja (Jāņa ev. 10:27): "Manas avis dzird manu balsi, es tās pazīstu, un viņas man seko."

Ja reizēm Bībeles apsolījumi par dievišķīgo aizsardzību un gādību šķiet esam tālu no mūsu piedzīvojuma, tad mums nepieciešami vēl vairāk mācīties izprast paklausību. Vai mēs ievērojam dievišķīgās Mīlestības balsi un sekojam tai? Vai varbūt mēs klausāmies mazdūšības, nabadzības, aprobežotības un pašnotiesāšanas viltīgos čukstos? Var arī būt, ka mums daudz kas jāpārvar mūsu domāšanā, pirms mēs varam pilnīgāki īstenot atmaksu, kādu Kristus Jēzus ir solījis, kad viņš sacīja (Jāņa ev. 10:28): "Es tām dodu mūžīgu dzīvību, un viņas ne mūžam neies bojā, un neviens tās neizraus no manas rokas."

Savā grāmatā "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādi raksti 150. lpp.) Mrs. Eddy raksta: "Nevienam nav vairāk nekā tas ir visiem iespējams demonstrēt Dievu kā dievišķīgo Dzīvību, Patiesību un Mīlestību; un Viņa laudis ir tie, kas atspoguļo Viņu,—kas atspoguļo Mīlestību."

Tad, runājot par Dievu kā mūsu Ganu, viņa turpina (150., 151. lpp.): "Viņš sargā, vada, ēdina un tura kopā Savas ganības avis; un viņu ausis pieskaņotas Viņa saucienam."

Lai cik smagas izliekas cilvēciskās problēmas, vienmēr ir ceļš, kas ved laukā no tām. Dievišķīgās Mīlestības iepriecinošais, uzturošais un aizsargājošais spēks ir vienmērklātesošs un vienmēr darbīgs; un ja mēs turamies pie esamības garīgiem faktiem un atteicamies sekot launā neīsto argumentu nepareizai vadībai, mēs pierādīsim, ka Dieva apsolījumi ir patiesi. Ar katru mūsu ticības pārbaudījumu mēs mācīsimies ar lielāku paļāvību, ka, ja mēs uzklausam un paklausam Viņa balsij, mēs nekad nevaram tikt šķirti no uzticīgā Gana, dievišķīgās Mīlestības.

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Frank Parker Is Victor Over Daniel Prenn

BULLETIN

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 25 (AP)—Don Budge, America's chief hope of regaining the Davis Cup, continued his parade through the All-England tennis championships today as he defeated Ladislow Hecht of Czechoslovakia 6—4, 6—2, 6—2 to reach the quarterfinal round.

Despite an ankle injury, suffered in the first game, Bryan Grant advanced to the quarterfinals with a five-set victory over Alan Stedman of New Zealand, 4—6, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 25 (AP)—Frankie Parker, youthful American tennis star, moved into the quarterfinals of the Wimbledon championships today with a straight-set victory over Daniel Prenn, formerly of Germany. Scores were 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

An unfortunate incident marred the match. Parker had taken the first set and Prenn was leading 5—0 in the second when a young man in the packed center court began to shriek.

As a result Prenn appeared to be badly shaken and his game went entirely to pieces. Parker easily ran up seven straight games. The American had a bad fall in the twelfth game.

Despite the fact he is past his prime, Prenn still is not easy to beat. Parker played beautiful tennis, bringing applause with his sharply angled shots that as often as not hit the line.

Mme. Mathieu Wins

Mme. Rene Mathieu of France won her third-round match from Evelyn Dearman of England, 6—0, 6—3.

Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., and Clifford Sutter of New Orleans, withdrew from the men's doubles because of their desire to return to the United States.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, won her third-round women's singles match from Miss G. M. Southwell of great Britain, 6—1, 6—1.

As expected, Vivian McGrath of Australia disposed of young R. A. Sayes of England in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Dorothy Andrus of New York and Stamford, Conn., advanced to the fourth round with a 6—4, 6—1 victory over Miss F. S. Ford of Great Britain.

Larry Hall of San Jose, Calif., and his English partner, Miss J. Marquis, lost out in the second round of the mixed doubles, falling before Lady Rowallan and I. G. Collins of Great Britain, 3—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Gene Mako, Budge's doubles partner, paired with Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish champion, to reach the third round of the mixed doubles. They defeated the English combination of Mrs. J. B. Pittman and H. F. David, 7—5, 6—4.

Dorothy Andrus and her veteran French partner, Jacques Brugnon, had no trouble beating Miss C. M. Burrows and J. S. Harrison of England, 6—2, 6—3, to enter the third round of the mixed doubles.

George Patrick Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey advanced to the third round of the men's doubles with an 11—9, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2 triumph over Rogers, of Ireland. In a third round Women's singles match, Anita Lizana, the Chilean star, won from Miss J. Saunders of England, 6—4, 6—1.

Harvard-Yale Crew Rivals in 75th Varsity Race Today

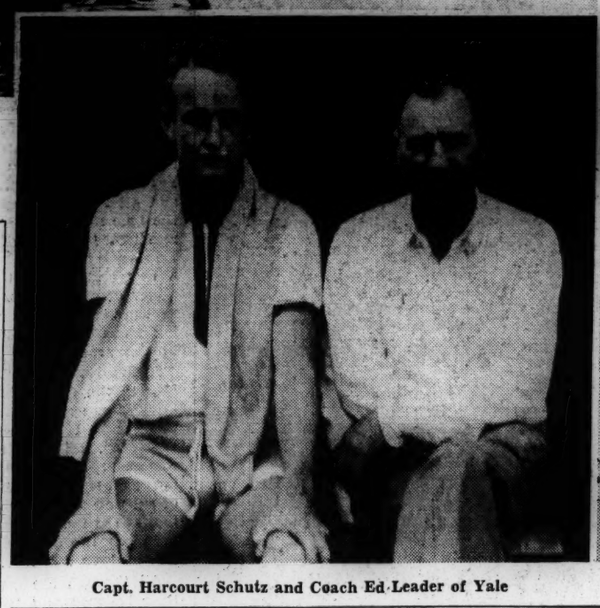
Wide World

Yale Varsity Crew

In the Shell Are: Henry Coogan, Coxswain; Lewis Johnson 2d, Stroke; Capt. Harcourt Schutz, 7; Charles Adsit, 6; Rufus Easton, 5; Willard Brown, 4; Francis Geer, 3; Marcus Hall, 2, and Rudolph Montgelas, Bow

Harvard Varsity Crew

Capt. Edward Bennett, Coxswain; James Chace, Stroke; Paul Austin, 7; Douglas Erickson, 6; John Gardiner, 5; Reginald Kernan, 4; Dudley Talbot, 3; Roger Cutler, 2, and William Haskins, Bow



Capt. Harcourt Schutz and Coach Ed Leader of Yale

Coach Tom Bolles and Capt. Edward Bennett of Harvard

Better Balance Big Factor In Red Sox Showing

By the Associated Press

Rick Ferrell will just love this, but he'll have to blame it on Joe Cronin.

It seems (to Cronin) that the sudden surge of his Red Sox—eight wins in nine starts—dates from the trade that sent Ferrell to Washington, and that a large part of the recent success is due to the fact that Ferrell's successors at backstop are getting more stuff from the Boston pitchers.

How Joe has figured it out is a mystery. In eight years up there, Rick has generally been regarded as somewhat better than a green hand among the big-time mask-and-pad boys. Yet Joe claims that the erudite Moe Berg, who was never good enough to take Ferrell's job, or Gene Desautels, fresh up from the minors, is bringing the business out of the throwers in better style.

Better Balance

It's that, and balance, Joe said today, that has shot the Sox into the first division. "And I think," he added, "that balance ought to keep us going on high. We aren't thinking in terms of pennant yet, but we are going to try to get as high as we can."

McNair's great job at second base and the return of Flit Cramer to make a "great" outfield are two of the larger factors that have Joe wearing the rose-colored glasses. Whatever it is—and the recent species of timely hitting can't be overlooked, as well as an effective injection of nine-inning ability in the salary arms of the pitchers—those Sox are the hottest outfit in the American League at the moment.

Yankees Win Out

After topping the White Sox in four straight and the Indians in two out of three, they've just wound up taking two in a row from the Tigers, whitewashing the Detroits 9-0 yesterday behind the rejuvenated elbowing of Lefty Grove, now boasting a winning streak of three.

Since the Yankees, after spotting the St. Louis Browns six runs in three innings, came from behind to club out a 9-6 win, this defeat for the Tigers boosted the world champions' league lead to three full games, and left the third-place White Sox only one game back of Detroit. The White Sox, like every other club in the loop, had a lot of fun with the weak and woeful Athletics and posted a 7-2 triumph.

Chicago's Cubs retained their one-game National League lead by banging out four hits for as many runs in an eighth-inning splurge, to whip the Giants 10-5 in the "rubber" game of their series. The Cardinals bunched all their runmaking into three big innings and trampled the Brooklyn Dodgers 13-3, thereby boosting their second-place margin over the Giants to a full game.

Lou Fette, the new "old dependable" of the Bees, stopped the Pirates 9—6, ending Boston's 11-game losing streak, and the Cincinnati Reds took the Phillies' sixth-place standing by whipping the Quaker City clouters 6-4, with the aid of Lefty Lee Grissom's one-inning rescue hurling.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	35	20	.636
Detroit	33	24	.570
Chicago	32	25	.561
Boston	28	23	.549
Cleveland	27	27	.500
Washington	26	30	.464
St. Louis	19	34	.358
Philadelphia	18	35	.340

Results June 24

Boston 9, Detroit 0.
New York 9, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 8, Cleveland 2.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Team Building

LONDON—Certain features betoken imagination in the job that the selectors did when they picked the team to oppose the cream of America's paid talent in the sixth international golf match for the Ryder Cup on the links of the Southport and Ainsdale Club, June 29 and 30. Notably the inclusion of Alfred Perry, of Leatherhead, who has given some extremely erratic performances since he won the British "open" championship two years ago, and two assistants, S. L. King, of Knowle, and Dai Davies, Surbiton. Neither of the two young men just mentioned has figured in a Ryder Cup match before. King, aged 26, may be said to have earned his place by his brilliant victory in a big-money tournament at Little Aston and Reese, two years younger, comes in on the strength of consistently good and fearless play. Reese, a Welshman, is the "unofficial" British professional champion for match play—there is no tournament to decide who shall be so described "officially"—and in a number of first-class events he has kept up a remarkable level of skill. Both are forceful golfers of the type that can be expected to rise to a big occasion.

Never before have a couple of assistants gained the honor of representing Britain in the biennial match for the very handsome gold cup donated by Samuel Ryder, of Great Britain, in 1927. You may recall that the United States was successful in the inaugural contest at Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., by 9½ matches to 2½.

"Home Team Winner"

Under the terms of the deed of gift, the matches are played alternately in America and England, so in 1929 Walter Hagen (non-playing captain of the U. S. forces this year) led the Yankees into action at Moortown, Leeds, where the British carried the day by 7 matches to 5. The 1931 encounter took place in blazing heat at Scioto, Ohio, U. S. A., and resulted in a victory for America by 9 matches to 3.

By now the tradition seemed to be established that a winning advantage always rested with the home team, and this notion was supported by the results of the 1933 and 1935 battles—a win for Great Britain by 6½-5½ at Southport and for the United States by 8 to 2, with two halved, at the Ridgewood Country Club, New Jersey.

Well, that brings us back again to the present after an excursion into the past, in the course of which we have never really lost touch with the 1937 British captain, C. A. Whitcombe, of Crews Hill. For this extremely capable and consistent golfer has played in every Ryder Cup match.

It was anticipated that the selectors would appoint this year a non-playing captain—George Duncan, J. H. Taylor, or someone like that—but, instead, they pinned their faith again upon Whitcombe, who skippered the British in America during 1935.

Whitcombe is one of a famous golfing fraternity. The other members the E. R., who was runner-up to Rees in the last unofficial match-play championship; but who has been unable to do himself justice recently, through a mishap, and R. A., who latterly seems to have lost his touch altogether. Charles, at 41, is the "daddy" of the British side. He has been captain of the British Ryder Cup team on four previous occasions.

Selectors Take a Gamble

In picking Perry, W. J. Cox, of Wimbledon Park, and A. J. Lacey, of the Berkshire Club, Ascot—aged 32, 26 and 33 respectively—the selectors took a gamble on their being "on their game" at the time of the match. These three are in a very mild degree like the little girl in the verse who had a little curl right in the middle of her forehead

When she was good; she was very, very good.
But when she was bad she was horrid.

Though I suppose that description could be regarded as an over-colored description of any golfer who is not so machine-like as, say, Percy Alliss, of Templenewsam, Leeds, who seems to hold the same level of form, year in and year out. Alliss, a year younger than Whitcombe, was the only Britisher who won a singles match in the 1935 Ryder Cup match. He then defeated Craig Wood by 1 up. His only previous appearance in the national side was in 1933, when he beat Paul Runyan by 2 and 1.

The other members of the 1937 British team who went to the United States for the 1935 match are Cox, Perry, Richard Burton, of Hooton, Cheshire, and A. H. Padgham, of Sunbridge Park. Burton, aged 29, made sure of his place by the form he showed while winning the Dunlop-Southport tournament in May and Padgham, aged 30, was an automatic choice, being the reigning "open" champion.

Ends U. S. Victories

A similar remark can be applied to the selection of Henry Cotton of Ashridge (Hertfordshire), who won the British "open" in 1934, putting an end to an unbroken sequence of American victories that began with Walter Hagen's success at Hoylake in 1924. United States golfers who dominated the British situation in those 10 years were Hagen, victor in 1928 and 1929; James Barnes (1925); R. T. Jones Jr. (1926, 1927 and 1930); T. D. Armour (1931), Gene Sarazen (1932) and Densmore Shute (1933).

Cotton, now 30 years old, made one previous appearance in the British Ryder Cup team. That was in 1929 when he won his singles game against Al Watrous by 4 and 3. He was subsequently barred from inclusion by the fact that he took employment as a professional outside Britain—at the Waterloo Club, of Belgium.

Left Out

Members of the 1934 British Ryder Cup team who have been "dropped" for this year's encounter are James Busson, Reginald Whitcombe, Ernest Whitcombe and Edward Jarman. It will be noticed that the 1937 side contains no Scotsmen, though it would have done so if James Adams, of Hoylake, a Scotsman, had been selected, as I feel sure he would have been if he had reproduced his 1936 form this summer.

Adams' shots from the tee are as good as ever, but his seconds have not been so reliable and his putting has been decidedly uncertain. In the "open" championship last year he would have tied for first place but for one of those knavish putts which take the ball to the very lip of the hole so that it looks to be safely in—and then leaves it there. Truly has it been said, and of the Ryder Cup matches can it be remarked with double truth that,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May.

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip"

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	35	21	.625
St. Louis	34	22	.607
New York	34	24	.586
Pittsburgh	31	25	.554
Brooklyn	24	29	.453
Cincinnati	22	33	.400
Philadelphia	22	35	.386
Boston	21	34	.382

Results June 24

Boston 9, Pittsburgh 6.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 10, New York 5.
St. Louis 13, Brooklyn 3.

International League

Results June 24

Toronto 1, Rochester 0.
Buffalo 2, Montreal 1.
Newark 6, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 4, Jersey City 1.

Light Winds Fail To Send 'J' Yachts Over Race Course

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25 (AP)—Because of lightness of the breeze, neither Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated Ranger nor Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, aspirants for the defense of the America's cup, was able to complete their race yesterday within the time limit.

Ranger quit a hopeless contest with vagrant zephyrs soon after turning the second mark, 19.2 miles along a 27.7-mile triangular course.

Rainbow, far astern and virtually becalmed, did not turn the second mark at all before taking a tow for home.

The first 10-mile leg of the course gave the yachts a beat against a faint southerly. Hovey put Rainbow over the line in better position than Ranger, but after a few tacks, Vanderbilt overcame the slight lead. At the first mark Ranger led Rainbow by 5m. and 43s.

The second 9.2-mile leg was intended to give the contenders a reach, but the breeze was fickle and Ranger was compelled to take a short tack to fetch the mark.

As the breeze continued to fade it became apparent there was no hope of finishing within the time limit of 4h. 37m. and skippers Vanderbilt and Hovey did not wait to be told so.

T. O. M. Sopwith's two prospective British challengers, Endeavour I and Endeavour II, furnished a better show than the defense aspirants, although the English sportsman was careful not to disclose his entire hand.

The big blue British sloops trailed the Americans out to the cup course, coasted around until they got started and then followed them along the ten-mile beat to windward.

Sopwith sailed Endeavour II and Captain Ned Heard the unsuccessful challenger of 1934. Assuming both skippers were sailing their charges at top performance, it was very apparent the new Endeavour is much faster to windward in light air than the old.

Endeavour II turned the 10-mile mark, but Endeavour I came home without rounding it, so there was no opportunity to time the two. Returning, Endeavour II broke out a big Annie Oakley spinnaker, so named because of a row of vertical holes suggestive of perforations in a free ticket. The perforations in the big kite are intended to keep it drawing and the same idea is employed in parachutes used by aviators, which have a hole at the top.

Rainbow probably will meet Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee next. Rainbow has yet to win a race in the trials. Ranger has seven straight victories to her credit.

Eva Morrison Will Try Channel Swim

Eva Belle Morrison, of Manchester, N. H., who attempted the English Channel swim from England to France in 1935, sails from Boston tomorrow night on the Cunard White Star liner Carinthia for Liverpool, to prepare for another attempt.

This year she is to make her headquarters at Dover, Eng., her pilot will be Captain Walker and her trainer Charles Cole. The swim from England to France is said to be more difficult than in the opposite direction because of cross currents.

Defending Champion Advances at Denver

DENVER, June 25 (AP)—Defending champion John Dawson of Chicago and two former champions led the way yesterday into the quarterfinals of the trans-Mississippi golf tournament.

Representing the more experienced contingent in addition to Dawson were the two former champions, Eddie Held of St. Louis and Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., and Frank J. English, a Denver veteran.

Reynolds Smith of Dallas, who won the tournament medal; Ed. C. Kingsley, Salt Lake City; Arthur L. Doering, Chicago, and Don Schumacher, Dallas, completd the slate of eight players.

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 25—At this time of year, when alumni reunions and summer sports are at their height, old-time athletes of 30, 40 or even 50 years ago emerge from their retirements, if they ever actually retire, and throng to the scenes of their old-time activities, until every event carries with it a reminiscent flavor. Thus a visit to Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New London or Poughkeepsie brings back the days of the nineties, as the old-timers loom up on the campus once more, or watch their successors try to live up to the traditions which were just as prominent in their own time.

One of the most prominent of those great figures of the past may be found almost any day now somewheres about the Meadow Brook Club, or over on the adjoining Roosevelt Raceway. He is completely out of the play now, but once upon a time Foxhall P. Keene was regarded as the best all-round horseman of the United States, as well as a star in half a dozen other sports.

Great Polo Player

At pony polo he was one of the greatest players of all time. He captained the United States four which lost to England in the first match for the Westchester Trophy in 1886. When the United States challenged in 1902, he was again captain of the team, and this time the United States won. From 1891, when the first handicap list was issued by the U. S. Polo Association, until 1920 he was placed either at 10, which is the limit, or nine goals.

In the oldtime Vanderbilt Cup races around Mineola he was noted for his brilliant driving, and on one occasion his car was overturned at the hairpin turn near Westbury, on which occasion he picked himself up, righted his car and completed the round, before he could be persuaded to quit.

Curtiss and Bingham

Poughkeepsie brought two more of these figures to the front, as the powerful figure of Julian W. Curtiss of Yale loomed up on the prow of the referee's boat, to supervise the start of the races, just as he has done for a quarter of a century or more. Tall and erect, his voice is heard echoing on the shore as he calls to the coxswains, one by one, and when the signals come back that all is prepared, the crack of the shot he fires echoes from the hills, to launch them on their way. Another figure present was William J. Bingham of Harvard, who ended his record of having been present at every Yale-Harvard baseball game for 17 years, to witness the triple triumph of the Huskies, whose university was only in the future when he graduated at Cambridge.

Track meets always bring forward another figure; in fact, two of them, whose exploits date from the same era, as Gustavus Town Kirby, who ran for Columbia in the early nineties, and then went on to be the impresario of the I. C. 4-A, in whose games, up at Berkeley Oval, he had been a participant, strolls across the infield as referee, while on the professional side, Bernard J. Wefers, who, along in 1894, was the first athlete to break 10s. in the 100, takes charge of the fortunes of the representatives of the New York Athletic Club, of which he is track coach.

Golf has never been able to develop any former stars, for the reason that when a golfer gives up play, it is simply because he cannot continue. But lawn tennis, though there are several of these walking veterans, there are a few who are now only spectators or officials, notably R. Lindley Murray, the first of the horde of Californians who made the modern game.

McLoughlin and Bundy

Up around Niagara Falls, he is well known as one of the executives of the great Niagara power plants. But he occasionally manages to get away, while even rarer visitors are Maurice McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy. The latter has now qualified as responsible for several new developments, as his daughter will make her debut on the Wightman Cup team this year, and he is also credited with the celebrity of young Joseph Hunt, whose father was his associate in the old days on the coast. Then Carroll J. Post Jr., famous in his day as a mixed-doubles player, is always faithful, summer and winter, to his duties as a linesman, though his career dates from the later eighties.

But the daddy of them all is George Wright, who founded Wright & Ditson, took the first baseball team abroad, played cricket so well that his old bat is still revered as it hangs on the walls of the Germantown Cricket Club, as a souvenir of the first international match ever played in this country. Every year he shows up, as bright and fresh as ever, at Sea Bright and Longwood, to witness the third generation of players whose grandfathers were his associates in the early eighties.

Elis Capture The Jayvee And Freshman Races

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25 (AP)—Yale, fighting off a dynamic but delayed Harvard drive in the junior varsity race and taking advantage of the collapse of two Crimson oarsmen in the freshman event, today opened the seventy-fifth regatta on the peaceful, yacht-dotted Thames by capturing both preliminary two-mile races.

It was Yale all the way in the Jayvee race, but in the yearling duel the Elis didn't go into the lead until the last half-mile. First Harry W. Wood, the youngest man in the Harvard boat, lost control of his oar, and then Phillips Hallowell, at No. 5, followed suit.

As Yale, which had been trailing at distances ranging from three quarters of a length at a half-mile to a deck at a mile, went breezing by without raising its beat, Wood folded up over his oar several more times and Hallowell once again. The Crimson finally crossed the finish line trailing by 2½ lengths.

Harvard's yearlings had broken away from their stake boat at a fast beat to take the lead immediately, but had settled down to a steady 32 as they reached the half-mile flags. Yale, coming up in the favored west lane, stepped up the beat to 36 and was up within a deck of the Crimson's bow as they slid between the mile markers.

The Harvard eight, apparently working without undue effort and looking strong enough to win without undue strain, had two-thirds of a length with half a mile to go. Then came the abrupt collapse of the two Cantabs, and the Crimson definitely was through.

Johnson, a strapping youngster who never had pulled an oar before going to New Haven, shrewdly judged the power of his junior varsity mates.

From the start to the final half-mile, where Harvard, rowing in the west lane, made a beautiful bid that failed only because it had been started too late, the Yale stroke had his boat out in front by decisive margins and rowing smoothly.

When the Crimson finally did begin to cut down on the Elis' 2½-length lead, and brought its beat up from 36 to a slamming, desperate and yet smooth 40, Johnson and his mates had enough in reserve to skid between the finish line flags with half a boat length to spare.

Yale's winning time in the freshman race was 12m. 14 1-5s., against 12m. 23s. for Harvard.

In the junior varsity Yale was clocked in 11m. 56 1-5s., against Harvard's 11m. 59 2-5s.

Two Unseeded Stars Upset Favorites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 25—Two favorites in the singles matches of the national intercollegiate tennis championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club, Lewis Wetherell, University of Southern California, seeded No. 2, and Robert Kamrath of University of Texas, seeded No. 4, were upset yesterday in the quarterfinals by two unseeded players, Julius Heldman of the University of California at Los Angeles, national junior champion and Gerin Cameron, Tulsa University, Oklahoma.

Wetherell bowed before the steady and brilliant play of Heldman, 3—6, 6—2, 10—8, while Kamrath went down to defeat at the hands of Cameron, 6—4, 6—1.

Yesterday's results left two unseeded men in the lower half semi-final brackets, and two seeded men, defending champion, Ernest Sutter, Tulane, and Richard Bennett, University of California at Berkeley. The finals are scheduled for Saturday.

Cameron's victory over the hard-hitting Kamrath was the big surprise of the two upsets. The Oklahoma star, although winning with ease over earlier opponents, was not given a chance over Kamrath, recent winner of the Delaware state title and also Southwestern Conference champion.

Sutter reached the semifinal round by beating Carl Fischer of Western State Teachers, 6—3, 6—2, while Bennett defeated Archie Henderson of University of North Carolina, 11—9, 6—2.

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Also "RACKETEERS IN EXILE"
Geo. BANCROFT - Evelyn VENABLE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Norma Shearer — Leslie Howard
"ROMEO AND JULIET" 1:50, 5:45, 9:30
Ann Sothern — Don Ameche
"FIFTY ROADS TO TOWN"
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Fredric March — Janet Gaynor
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Business and Industry

Dry Goods Retailers Ask More Installment Selling Safeguards

Commerce and Finance

Britain Announces $1,000,000,000 Rise In Exchange Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Sir John Simon announced in the House of Commons today that the British Government has decided to increase its exchange equalization fund from the present amount of £350,000,000 to £550,000,000.

This move has been for some time pressed upon the Government by banking and other London financial authorities, it being common knowledge that the existing fund has become gorged with gold and foreign currencies largely as a consequence of the weakness in the franc. Indeed, recent acquisitions of gold by the Bank of England have been regarded as rather for relieving the fund in this respect than because there had been either need or desire on the part of Montague Norman, head of the Bank of England, to secure more of the yellow metal for his own institution.

Sir John's action today is thus regarded alike as a bull point for gold and as evidence that there is no weakening in the British Government's determination to fulfill its obligations under the tripartite agreement for preventing any sudden fluctuations in exchange rates.

This does not mean that the franc is necessarily to be supported indefinitely at its present price but only that any change be confined to what may be agreed upon in consultation with Washington and Paris.

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Sir John Simon, discussing the increase by £200,000,000 of the exchange equalization fund, said he would explain later if France and the United States planned similar moves.

"In addition to the recent release of hoarded gold," he declared, "there has been much financial disturbance abroad and a general tendency for capital funds to move to London.

"While I consider there is no reason why the present unsettled condition in connection with the international movement of capital should be permanent, the situation compels us to make further provision as an insurance against additional movements into sterling."

To Maintain Policy

This, the Chancellor said, was essential if Britain was to maintain "our general financial policy and support our undertakings and objectives under the tripartite monetary agreement which has been so widely approved."

Sir John indicated there would be no change in the general government policy, but made clear additional funds were necessary for protection of the pound in relation to the French franc and the United States dollar.

Debate on the measure will start Monday, at which time the Chancellor said he would go into greater detail on the reasons for asking the funds.

The recent drain of sterling to France was considered to be the paramount reason behind Sir John's surprise move. French interests in the last few days have been selling francs and buying sterling because they believed the franc would again be devalued.

Linked With Franc Weakness

The franc, financial quarters said, at least faced the possibility of depreciation in terms of dollars and pounds, thus making francs or securities based on francs less valuable in France.

In order to keep sterling from becoming "over-valued," the exchange fund sold sterling to maintain the stability of the triangular arrangement for the franc, dollar, pound.

The equalization is carried out through the purchase of gold with sterling, making the additional $1,000,000,000 reserve necessary.

The fund was originally £150,000,000 (about $750,000,000) and in 1933 was increased to £350,000,000 (about $1,750,000,000) through the sale of various kinds of government securities.

(Virtual exhaustion of France's 10,000,000,000 franc (about $450,000,000) gold stabilization fund was disclosed Wednesday in a letter of resignation from two of the fund's managers. The letter, written June 15, was disclosed only after the fall of Premier Leon Blum's People's Front Cabinet over his request for virtually dictatorship powers to strengthen French finances.)

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

DIVIDEND NO. 193

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 2, 1937, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1937.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

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New Curbs by SEC On Over-the-Counter Trades Are Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission announces that a tentative draft of proposed rules for the regulation of the over-the-counter markets which define practices considered to be manipulative, deceptive or fraudulent within the meaning of Sections 15 (c) and 10 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 has been sent to State Securities Commissions, organizations of brokers and dealers and the various stock exchanges for their comment prior to final adoption.

The proposed regulations would apply to brokers and dealers dealing exclusively in exempted securities such as government, state and municipal bonds as well as to the more than 6000 brokers and dealers in non-exempted securities, who are registered as such with the commission.

This is the first time that the brokers and dealers in exempted securities who do not have to register under the act have been brought under regulatory rules of the commission.

Leading in imporatnce in the new regulations are provisions covering full disclosure of capacity of brokers or dealers to customer in advance of effecting each purchase or sale; the outlawing of payments to any other persons including customers' men to induce purchases of a security on an exchange during its distribution and a prohibition against a broker or dealer offering a security for sale "at the market" during its distribution unless a market other than one made, crated or controlled by himself, his customer, or some one with whom he is in a relationship of control, actually exists.

Business Failures Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended June 17 totaled 166, compared with 161 in the preceding week and 192 in the like week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Robert Douglas & Company

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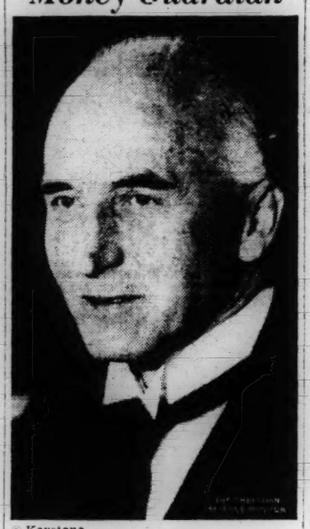
Money Guardian



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Sir John Simon
British Chancellor of the Exchequer

SEC Discusses Functions Of Protective Committees

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Securities and Exchange Commission has done it again. It has added to its over 2000 pages on the protective committee a sixth tome, this time of 600 pages. On June 21 it issued a report with the simple title "Committees and Conflicts of Interest," and investment bankers are of course reading it eagerly. While chronologically the sixth to be issued, this brochure is nominally termed Part II of the commission's "Report on the Study and Investigation of the Work, Activities, Personnel and Functions of Protective and Reorganization Committees, Pursuant to Section 211 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934." Two more additions are announced for "the near future." The list to date is as follows:

I. Strategy and Techniques of Protective and Reorganization Committees.

II. Committees and Conflicts of Interest (just issued).

III. Committees for the Holders of Real Estate Bonds.

IV. Committees for the Holders of Municipal and Quasi-Municipal Obligations.

V. Protective Committees and Agencies for Holders of Defaulted Foreign Governmental Bonds.

VI. Trustees Under Indenture.

Sees Committees Useful

In large part the new "Conflicts" report goes over the same ground as the "Strategy and Technique" report which appeared about a month ago, and which itself ran to 900 pages. The Conflicts report leads directly into the Lea bill ("Committee Act of 1937") and contains recommendations about the same as those embodied in the bill. However, it has a wealth of new and exciting material for people who are both interested in finance and are conscientious, tense, and resentful.

The Commission begins by stating that "it is by no means clear that protective and reorganization committees are necessary or permanent vehicles for accomplishing the work of a reorganization. . . . At times large and important reorganization are consummated without the aid or participation of any committee. And, as the reorganization system evolves, . . . it may be that committees will tend to disappear."

"But under the system which still exists, committees by and large have served useful and indispensable functions. They have been able to do what individual investors commonly could not do effectively working alone. It is true . . . that ulterior motives and inefficiency have frequently interfered with the proper performance of these functions. Nevertheless, the functions remain and the committee as the vehicle for their performance has stood pre-eminent . . ."

The commission describes the primary functions of the protective committee in a significant sequence. It first names "Control of Corporate Trustee," then "Check on Administration of the Estate," then "Investigation of Claims Against Management," and "Investigation of Claims Against Bankers." Having thus made the protective committee a monitor of the corporate trustee, the trustees, the former management and the former bankers, the commission then lists the more commonly accepted duties of "Negotiation of a Plan of Reorganization," "Marshaling Assents or Dissents to a Plan," and "Mechanics of Consummating a Plan."

Sees Contradictory Attitudes

The Commission then goes on to state its basic attitude in a way that, being translated into English, appears slightly contradictory. On page 8 it says, "The manner in which committees have performed the foregoing functions is the test of the vitality and honesty of the committee system which has been in vogue" (i. e., "By their fruits ye shall know them"). Then it says, "We are concerned at this point not only with evidence of the frequency of actual abuse of the committee position.

"In terms of a reform program it is also essential to ascertain the existence of potentialities of conflicts of interest so that the risk of subversion of the true committee functions may be minimized" (i. e., how dishonest the committees have been is not so important as how dishonest they could be if they wanted). This latter quite understandable viewpoint, slightly different from the initial statement, is similar to the criticism frequently voiced in the Street of the immense accretions of power given by Congress in recent years to the executive and various administrative arms of the Government.

The Commission undertakes to expose conflicts of interest in the minds of deposit committees, and it says, "The matter has been succinctly summarized by Fred J. Lisman, an investment banker and committeeman of wide experience." So pleased does the Commission appear to have been with Mr. Lisman's statement that it quotes it at least three times in full (pp. 9, 172, and 388) and once in part. It is as follows:

Mr. Lisman's View

"The banker who has placed an issue and wants to form a committee undoubtedly has a moral responsibility for the issue. He presumably and generally does want to do the best he can for the security holders, but at the same time he may be looking out for his own personal advancement and thinking of possible future financing with accompanying profits, thorough information about the property which may enable him to trade in the securities to advantage, and possible committee fees. Vanity also plays a part—many people like to see their names in print. He may also in some cases be thinking about shielding some friends, or even himself, from the consequences of bad judgment or misdeeds. . . ."

The Commission then does the fair thing and gives what is a typical Street reaction to this picture, but one not shared by the Commission. It says:

"When Mr. Lisman was asked, "In describing so illuminatingly and in detail, aren't you presenting a rather serious indictment against banker committees?" he replied: "There is no particular excess of either virtue or evil in bankers' committees or so-called independent committees. It is all a question of intent and ability. The more experienced and intelligent the members of a committee are, the better they can take care of the problems before them. Selfishness and greed in a greater or less degree are not confined either to those with a wealth of intelligence and experience or to those who lack all or any of these qualifications."

Perversion of Functions

The Commission then turns to "an examination of the conditions which have given rise to dividend loyalties of committee members and to a perversion of true committee functions," with a 110-page review of the affiliations of protective committees and managements, and a 120-page review of "Affiliations With Houses of Issue." Under the first of these heads, it says: "Statistical evidence of the frequency of such conflicts of interest does not exist. . . . The replies to this Commission's questionnaire to protective committees show that 220 out of 950 committees, or approximately 23 per cent, included one or more members directly connected with the management. In 73 of these 220 committees at least a majority of the members were directly connected with the management . . . over half of the 220 represented creditors. . . . But these figures doubtless understate. . . . Control over committees may be subtle."

The commission then describes and stresses again the "legal aspects of the management obligations" which protective committees should check up on, but to which they are likely to be subtly numbed by management control. It then goes on to illustrate its points with 30 pages about the Frisco receivership (Speyer & Co.), 20 pages about Paramount management misdeeds (Kuhn, Loeb) and 40 pages about Federal Public Service Corporation (Byllesby). A good deal about these was told in the "Strategy and Technique" report. No doubt there were plentiful misdoings, but unfortunately it is difficult for a fast reader to disentangle the misdeeds from the pages of testimony. It sounds a little like the poem on which the Knave of Hearts' conviction was sought:

"I gave her one, they gave him two,
You gave us three or more;
They all returned from him to you,
Though they were mine before."

Further summary of the commission's "Committees and Conflicts of Interest" report will be given tomorrow.

Arkansas Power Signs Five-Year Contract With TVA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority announces the Arkansas Power & Light Company had agreed to a five-year contract for the purchase of surplus TVA power.

TVA officials said their current would reach the Arkansas distribution lines near Memphis, Tenn., this fall, and that savings would be passed along to the consumers.

They calculated that beginning in the fifth year the annual revenue to TVA would approximate $750,000.

Harvey C. Couch, former member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is president of the Arkansas firm. It serves 250 communities in 55 counties and carries current to 5000 farmers.

The Couch contract is on the same basis as the 20-year contract TVA signed with the City of Chattanooga on June 18, providing the following wholesale rates:

First 100.000 khw—4 mills per kwh per month; next 200,000—3 mills; next 700.000—2½ mills; over 1,000.000—2 mills.

The contract is to renew itself from year to year after the five-year period, unless terminated by either party on 2½ years' notice. It provides for gradually increasing sales and payments.

Southern Chemical Firm Plans New Muriatic Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., manufacturer of chemicals in Fort Worth, Texas, has completed plans for the erection of a muriatic acid plant there, Milton Haas, vice-president, announced.

Muriatic acid production in the new plant will serve oil producers in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Kansas for the acidizing of oil wells in limestone and dolomite formations, which speeds the flow of oil and causes a greater ultimate recovery from wells of this type.

The consumption of muriatic acid by oil wells in the Southwest last year exceeded 25,000 tons, and it is estimated that there will be an increase of 50 per cent this year.

Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., is said to be the largest producer in the South of strong sulphuric acid for the refining of oils, in addition to producing muriatic acid at the plant in Houston.

Zenith Radio Output Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Zenith Radio Corp. of Chicago announced production so far this fiscal year, which opened May 1, is 50 per cent ahead of last year. At the annual stockholders' meeting it was stated directors considered the suggestion of diversifying into allied fields of activity, but decided against it.

Short Interest on Exchange

NEW YORK—The total short interest existing as of the opening of business on May 28, as compiled from information secured by the New York Stock Exchange from its members, was 1,040,964 shares, compared with 1,012,186 as of April 30.

Retailers Vote New Restrictions On Installments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The credit management division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association adopted a resolution calling upon retail stores to require a down payment on every new installment account opened, limit the period of the installment contract to a maximum of two years and eliminate competition between stores on terms, at the midyear convention of the association held here.

This action by the association climaxed general discussion throughout the convention on the growth of the installment selling in the department store field and the advisability of imposing safe-guards to prevent the opening up of a possible trend toward unbridled credit granting.

Credit Increasing

In the resolution the credit managers expressed the belief that retail credit is becoming increasingly vital to the social and economic welfare of the community and that credit has become more and more one of the determining factors in the success of retail business. The resolution asked that all installment terms be confined within reasonable limits.

Dr. M. R. Neifeld, statistician of the Beneficial Management Corporation, Newark, N. J., jibed the "doubting Thomases" who view with alarm the present expansion in installment selling and the new directions it is taking. He said estimates that installment debt in 1936 mounted to $9,000,000,000, as compared with $6,000,000,000 in 1929, were "too generous," and that based on Department of Commerce figures, the volume of installment sales in 1936 may be placed more rightly $4,500,000,000.

"We lack adequate information for appraising properly all the tendencies and effects," Dr. Neifeld declared. "Until we have more facts about consumer credit ramifications, a lot of our alarms may be unjustified and most of our gratification may be misplaced.

"Any one who blames installment selling for anything but a minor part in bringing on the past depression disregards the dislocations of a great war, the growth of national self-sufficiency, barriers to free flow of international trade and many other factors. Any one who will put the major blame for the next depression on consumer credit disregards many of the same disruptive factors. We have had severe depressions before consumer credit became a significant factor in our economy. We will have them again."

Sees No Danger

No danger in the trend toward greater credit volume was seen by J. Anton Haglos, manager, credit management division, but he declared that "there is just one disturbing element in the picture today, and that is the fallacy of going the limit in extending credit on unduly long terms and small down payments, all the traffic will bear, on the blind belief that installment selling has successfully withstood the onslaught of the most ravaging depression of modern times, and can therefore stand another."

T. C. Sperry, the Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, was named to succeed E. L. Ohrich, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, as chairman of the Controllers Congress. Other officers elected included: John Long, Anderson Newcomb Company, Huntington, W. Va., first vice chairman; R. H. Duffy, Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa, second vice-chairman, and Leo J. J. Hart, Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, secretary-treasurer. Among the directors chosen were: Ernest Katz, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., and E. I. Martin, Saks-Fifth Avenue, New York. The credit management division elected C. W. Harvey, Gilchrist & Co., Boston, chairman. Other officers elected were: first vice-chairman, G. C. Driver, the May Company, Cleveland; second vice-chairman, J. P. Olive, Titche-Goettinger Company, Dallas, and secretary-treasurer, A. L. Pond, Thalhimers, Richmond.

Canadian Auto Sales New High

OTTAWA (CP)—Retail sales of new motor cars reached a high point for this year during May when 21,531 were sold. This was an advance of 12.9 per cent over May, 1936.

For the first five months of the year 78,807 new motor vehicles were sold with a total value of $79,726,819, compared with 62,857 valued at $64,207,089 in the first five months of 1937.

Yuma Pecan Output Saved By Earlier Harvesting

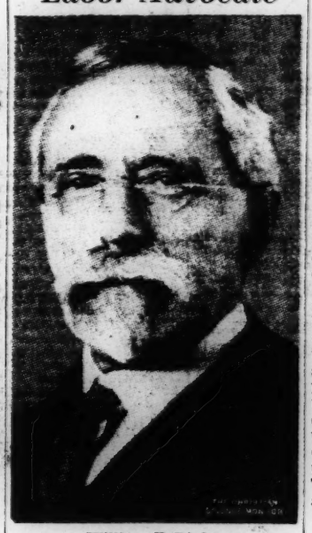
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—Difficulties which threaten the very existence of the pecan industry in the Yuma irrigation project have apparently been removed by the discovery that nuts are actually ripe and at peak quality two weeks or a month before the accepted indications of maturity appear. Owners of 3000 acres of groves are now arranging to advance their harvest time and completely change their methods.

Dr. Alton H. Finch, pecan specialist from the University of Arizona, determined last fall that pecans could be picked prior to shuck opening and marketed in good condition. Hereafter the nuts will be picked in early October while their surrounding shucks are still tight and green. They will then be treated with ethylene gas to remove the shucks, and put on the market in ample time for Thanksgiving.

Previously, the growers have waited until the shucks dried and split, in late October and early November. It was supposed that nuts were not ripe until the shucks separated from the shell but heavy losses resulted from what the growers called "pre-germination." Instead of the shuck splitting, the nut sprouted. Sometimes over half the nuts on a tree were lost in this way.

Labor Advocate



William Z. Ripley
Professor of Economics, Harvard University

Mexico Offers Aid To Stock Raisers, Farmers in North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Due to the excellent showing made recently by stock raisers of North Mexico in the Agricultural Exposition and Stock Show held here, the Federal Agriculture Department has offered to co-operate with farmers and stockmen by sowing a number of forage crops, to encourage further stock-raising.

Two types of crops will be sowed—artificial meadows, which will be permanent stands of grass, and temporary grazing lands, for the running of large herds of cattle and sheep.

The State Department of Agriculture here has already sent out word to all farmers having any stock to submit statistics on the number of heads they expect to own by fall, and data on the amount of land for grazing they have at their disposal, its location, condition and drainage, and the types of forage grass growing on it at present.

After statistics are completed, the Government will supply the seed not only most proper for the land, but for the development of healthy stock. Certain sections of countryside will be set aside for cattle, others for sheep, and others for burros and horses. The Government is anxious to build up the domestic supply of meat and draft animals as quickly as possible.

While assisting in restoring grazing lands and meadows for cattle, the Government will also encourage the raising of horses in North Mexico. The North Mexican breeds of horses shown in stock shows are a hardy and swift cross between English riding stock and an Arab strain.

Government Control Of Railroads Seen Abetting Socialism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The present transportation situation is "the open door to any kind of socialistic state that may be conceived," in the opinion of Harry A. Wheeler, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago and president of the Railway Business Association.

"If this Government ever reaches the point where it controls the ownership and operation of steam railway transportation, there is no economic interest in this country that is safe from the same kind and measure of control," said Mr. Wheeler, one-time president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who spoke before the purchases and stores divisions of the Association of American Railroads at the closing session of its 16th annual meeting in convention here.

"I am not, however, disturbed about what we are up against today," he continued. "In the last analysis, the American people have a wonderful amount of good sense. Ultimately, we are going to come out all right, but the battle is ours."

'Wire Houses' Hit Exchange Holidays

NEW YORK (AP)—There are too many holidays for Wall Street in the opinion of the board of governors of the Association of Stock Exchange Members Firms.

In a letter to the New York Stock Exchange, signed by E. A. Pierce of E. A. Pierce & Co., president of the association, it was urged that the exchange remain open on Saturdays during July and August and opposed its closing on any day the banks were open.

At the offices of the association it was stated this action was taken to forestall possible closing of the exchange on the Saturday before the Fourth of July and also to combat the move for Saturday closings during the summer.

It was also stated that the principal objections to holidays came from the "wire houses" which are obliged to pay for their wire facilities on a six-day basis. Some of the larger brokerage offices have direct wires to many out of town points.

Norman C. Urquhart Made Head of Toronto Exchange

TORONTO (CP)—Annual meeting of the members of the Toronto Stock Exchange elected Norman C. Urquhart as president to succeed Harry B. Housser. Frank G. Lawson was elected vice-president, Manning W. Doherty secretary and Gordon R. Bangard, treasurer.

All officers were elected by acclamation. Mr. Urquhart is the 39th president of the Toronto Exchange.

Industry's Leaders Must Agree To Talk With Labor, Says Ripley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Penna., June 25—Preliminary to the adoption of any precise policy regarding employer-employee relations, industrial leadership will have to abandon its attitude of refusing to meet and to negotiate with their workers, in the opinion of Prof. William Z. Ripley, economist of Harvard University.

"It is intolerable in a country which has based its faith since the beginning upon the principle that democracy rests upon the consent of the governed that any body of men should continue to refuse to meet—perhaps also to negotiate—with those with whom their daily association is as close as it is in industrial employment," Professor Ripley declared in an address before the third annual conference of the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute here last night.

Must Accept New Social Spirit

"The impatience, unrest, and even the violence of the working class at this attitude, both illegal and unsocial as it is, will never abate until there is acceptance of the spirit of the newly aroused social consciousness of the country.

"After such meeting and negotiations, but not before, will there be time to consider the precise policy which shall be adopted respecting the new technique of sit-down strikes and what-not that have been so much in evidence."

Professor Ripley recalled the adage that two wrongs do not make a right and urged that one of them be settled, whereupon the conclusion of the other may then, perhaps, be brought about.

"Such a move, and that right speedily, should be forced by an aroused and intelligent public opinion," he declared.

Professor Ripley saw the labor unrest that is sweeping the industrial sections of the country as "more than an incident in the normal cycle" of business recovery. It was, he said, "the advent of constitutional government in human and economic relationships in lieu of the old-fashioned autocracy."

Against Labor Incorporation

"It is but an outcome of the stupendous concentration of power among employers, making it requisite that a similar movement toward consolidation should take place within the working class," he continued. "Legal recognition of collective bargaining, now affirmed as constitutional by the Supreme Court, is probably responsible for the prevailing unrest. This may be expected to pass after adjustment to the new order has once occurred."

John L. Lewis, founder and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Sidney Hillman, Lewis associate in organizing the textile workers, were praised by Professor Ripley for what they were doing for organized labor, but he saw in the success of the Committee for Industrial Organization factors which threaten to become more powerful than its leaders and which might well control the movement. For this reason, he urged caution.

Professor Ripley also warned labor that it must be prepared to accept an equal share of responsibility along with the right to collective bargaining. While he rejected the idea that union labor should be incorporated, he favored "substantial publicity" with regard to the financial affairs of labor organizations. Both in the interest of the public as consumers and fellow-citizens and of the membership of the unions themselves.

Labor Must Be 'Partner'

Louis Waldman, of New York, right wing Socialist leader and actively identified with the American Labor Party, who presided at the session, charged industry with having failed to meet its responsibility to labor and, as a result, the Government, he said, must step in and use its power to compel readjustment in the interest of the general welfare.

"As a first step in any economic readjustment, capital must recognize labor as a partner in fact, as, indeed, labor has been recognized by industrial leaders when they demanded better and greater efficiency from labor," he said.

"Unorganized labor is disorganized labor. Disorganized labor cannot face organized capital on equitable terms. Appealing to American practical sense of self-interest, labor will get its response from the millions of unorganized.

Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner, who spoke before the industrial conference today, reviewed briefly labor and social legislation enacted during the last four years, saying that in this time more state and federal measures in these fields had been passed than in the preceding 12 years.

"The end is not yet," he said. "We have before us the difficult and crucial test of applying and enforcing this legislation. This must be done effectively and fairly. If it is done inefficiently or unjustly, this legislation may be a boomerang."

Fundamentals Already Met

Mr. Andrews held that most of the fundamental and immediate needs of labor had been met by legislation, with the exception of a law establishing schedules of minimum wages and maximum hours "on a sensible national basis for the protection of labor, employers and the continuing economic health of the whole nation."

"These new laws are great advances," he said, "but few of them are perfect. They are beginnings or improvements. Many of them have too many exceptions and exemptions, too few minimum standards, too many useless and expensive complications. The Federal Social Security act and the state unemployment insurance laws . . . are instances in point."

Despite these imperfections, Mr. Andrews declared that efforts would continue all along the line to rectify mistakes and strengthen the entire labor front. In this connection he quoted President Roosevelt in his Madison Square Garden address that closed the 1936 presidential campaign and which has now become famous, to indicate the future course.

"'Of course,'" he quoted the president as saying, "'we will continue to seek to improve working conditions for the workers of America—to reduce hours that are overlong, to increase wages that spell starvation, to end the labor of children and to wipe out sweatshops. Of course, we will continue every effort to end monopoly in business, to support collective bargaining, to stop unfair competition and to abolish dishonorable trade practices.

"'For all these we have only just begun to fight.'"

Structural Steel Business in 1936 57 P. C. of Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The volume of business in the structural steel industry during the past year has approximated 57 per cent of normal (normal being average annual volume for 1928 to 1931 inclusive) according to a report read at the opening meeting of the Sixth International Conference on Steel Development in Duesseldorf, Germany, and sent by the American Institute of Steel construction.

"Coincident with the announcement of the Government of the United States that it will exercise greater economy and greatly curtail expenditures for public works," says the report, "the structural steel industry is facing a decided improvement in the volume of business. This is further proof of the fact that government expenditures on made work have failed to demonstrate the practicability of effecting business recovery through extravagant use of the tax machine."

The shipments of our industry during the first three months of 1937 were 19 per cent larger than the shipments for the same three months of 1936, while the bookings for these same three months were nine per cent larger than the bookings of the same period last year. The apparent hesitancy on future business results from buyers' apprehensions over prices which have been advancing constantly in recent months.

"During 1936 the structural steel fabricating industry produced over 1,600,000 tons of fabricated structural steel. Thirty-seven per cent of the total went into bridges, including railway as well as highway bridges. Twenty-five per cent went into buildings — governmental, institutional and commercial. A little better than 22 per cent went into the erection of new industrial plants. The year 1936 was very active in that direction.

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A small country lodge located in the foothills of the Poconos, 1 mile from Port Jervis, N. Y. Every room with connecting bath. Vegetables from our own garden. Rates $18 to $22 per week. C. S. NICHOLSON

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

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LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality, generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

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NEWLY DECORATED
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In the Catskill Mountains; supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; $10 weekly. Phone UN. 4-6262, or write MRS. SINCLAIR, 435 W. 119th St., Apt. 1-L, New York City.

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A LOVELY summer awaits you in the famous Finger Lakes region of New York State, old Indian country; choice cottages for sale or rent, located on beautiful lakes. Address JOHN N. ROSS, Auburn, N. Y.

CANADA'S fishing and resting spot; log cabins completely furnished; over a mile of shore on two beautiful lakes; well stocked with bass and trout; 60 miles north of Belleville; fresh farm products; rates and literature on request. JACK HAMMOND, Gilmour, Ont.

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Beautifully located 3-room camp, ocean view, city water, nicely outfitted; season $65. GEO. H. BRIGGS, Peaks Island, Maine.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 553,390
1937 vol. to date 226,558,527
1936 vol. to date 259,797,855

Leading Issues Off Fractions To Around 3 Points

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Stock market losses ranged up to about 3 points for the most active shares in the fourth hour, with steel and copper shares in the forefront of a slow retreat as traders accepted profits at the week-end. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares for the day.

Shares which lost ground included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Republic.

Rails also lost ground in face of weekly carloading figures, showing a moderate increase against the seasonal expectation.

Conspicuous, too, among the losers were American Telephone, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Anaconda, Kennecott, National Dairy, Woolworth, International Nickel, General Electric, Douglas Aircraft and Borg Warner.

Retaining modest gains from the opening phase were Allis Chalmers, Consolidated Edison, Texas Corp., and International Harvester.

A spurt of more than 3 points in National Supply, without apparent reason in the news, put it in the limelight for a while.

Loans settled a little today as interest lagged in the bond market. Further activity in the new money market drew most of Wall Street's attention, while listed issues were left to shift for themselves. Niagara Hudson Power Company's offering of roundly $20,000,000 of bonds today was a substantial addition to this week's already imposing total of new financing. This is the second successive period in which new financing ran well over the $100,000,000 mark.

U. S. Governments sifted off on extremely quiet dealings, and late in the morning, less than a third of these issues had appeared on the tape. Losses, however, were negligible, being held to 3-32 of a point or less.

Domestic corporate bonds also declined a bit, with low yield obligations showing some activity. Losses of a half point or so were recorded for Loew's 3½s, Santa Fe 4s and Pennsylvania General 4½s. Pacific Gas 3¾s encountered pressure and dropped more than 1½ points.

American Water Works 6s bucked the trend for a rise of a point or so, as did Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s.

South American issues braced a bit with Brazilians finding light support.

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—Fractional setbacks occurred in most leaders in the curb market today. A few shares bucked the trend to stand a trifle higher late in the session, but the main body lost ground as dealing activity dwindled.

Consolidated Gas of Baltimore lost more than a point. Creole Petroleum about a half point and E. W. Bliss a major fraction. Technicolor. Molybdenum and Oriental Gas dipped. Outstanding on the up side were Humble Oil, Hudson Bay Mining and American Gas & Electric.

Brokers' Loans Have $48,000,000 Increase

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,217,000,000. The week ended yesterday and the total represented an increase of $48,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,030,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs of Record.
Extra				
Warren Fdy & Pipe	50c	Aug.	2	July 15
Increased				
Huttig Sash & Door 7% pf	$2.25	June 30		June 22
Liberty Loan Corp. Class A	30c	Q July	1	June 21
Do B	30c	Q July	1	June 21
Warren Fdy & Pipe	50c	Q Aug.	2	July 15
Initial				
Cluett Peabody & Co (new)	25c	Aug.	2	July 21
Irregular				
Holophane Co	20c	June 28		June 25
Huttig Sash & Door	50c	July	2	June 22
Lee Rubber & Tire	75c	Aug.	2	July 15
Naumkeag Stm Cot	$2	July	1	June 23
Symington-Gould	25c	July	30	July 20
Final				
Bank of France	135 fr.	S		
Reduced				
Un Stkyd of Omaha	$1	June	30	June 20
Regular				
Amerada Corp	50c	Q July	31	July 15
Amer Home Prod	20c	M Aug.	2	July 14
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Elec	75c	Q July	1	June 23
Athol Manuf Co 7% pf	$3.50	S July	1	June 26
Autoline Oil Co 8% pf	20c	Q July	1	June 24
Auto Banking Cp 8% pf	$4	S July	1	
Bartgis Bros	15c	June	30	June 19
Do pf	37½c	June	30	June 19
Beatty Bros. Ltd. 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Belt R R & Stock Yds Co	75c	Q July	1	June 19
Do 6% pf	75c	Q July	1	June 19
Bklyn Un Gas Co	40c	Oct.	1	Sep. 1
Butler Manufac Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q June	30	June 28
Crane Co 7% pf	$7	Sept.	15	
Creamery Packg Mfg Co	30c	Q July	10	June 30
Dixie Vortex Co	37½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Do A	62½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 10
Economy Groc Strs	25c	Q July	15	July 1
Fisk Rub Co pf	$1.50	Q July	20	July 10
Foreign Lt & Pw Co. 1st pf	$3	Q July	1	June 19
Frick Co	$2	July	1	June 16
General Mills	75c	Q Aug.	2	July 10
Gimbel Br $6 pf	$1.50	Q July	26	July 10
Hibbard Spencer Bartlett & Co	20c	M July	30	July 20
Holsinger Cons Gold Mines, Ltd	5c	July	15	June 30
Huttig Sash & Door Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 20
Inst Sec. Ltd Group Shs	3c	Aug.	2	June 30
Ia P&L Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 15
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July	1	June 15
Johnson Serv Co	25c	Q June	30	June 25
Julian & KokenCo	87½c	S July	15	June 1
Kable Bros Co	15c	Q July	10	June 30
Lerner Strs Corp	50c	Q July	15	July 6
Mass Util Assn pf	62½c	Q July	15	June 30
McLellan Strs pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 10
Mont Pow Co pf.	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 12
Natl Dist Prods	50c	Q Aug.	2	July 15
Natl Pumps Corp 5½% pf	13¾c	Q July	1	
Perfection Petrol Co. Ltd. $1.50 pf	37½c	Q July	1	June 28
Pierce Gover Co	15c	Q July	15	June 30
Pittsf Coal Gas Co	$1	Q June	23	June 23
Roos Bros. Inc (Del) $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Springfield Safe Dep & Trust Co (Mass)	50c	Q July	1	June 22
Thatcher Mfg Co $3.60 pf	90c	Q Aug.	16	July 31
Truax-Traer Coal	20c	Q July	31	July 15
Van Camp Milk Co pf	$1	Q July	1	June 26
Will & Baumer Candle Co	20c		June	24 June 22
Do pf	$2	Q July	1	June 22
Do 8% pf	$2	Q July	1	June 22
Wisconsin Tel Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July	31	July 20

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge | 1937 High | 1937 Low

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	1937 High	1937 Low
Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 17	55	45
Acme Stl (4)	2	41	41	41	+1	84½	63¾
Adams Exp (.30g)	2	16	16	16		22⅜	15
Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	Jun 14	28⅝	22½
Addressog (.60g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛	36	29¼
Advance Rume	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 23	4⅜	2
Aeolian Co	1	11¼	11¼	11¼		12	11
Air Reduc (1a)	11	69⅛	68	68		80¼	64½
Air Way El Ap	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 24	5¼	2⅛
Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼		25⅜	11
Alleghany	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	3⅜	2⅜
Allegheny pf xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 14	58½	40
Allegheny pf $30 ww	6	38¾	37¼	37¼	—1¾	59¾	40
Allegheny pf $40 ww	1	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	Jun 21	59	37¾
Allegheny pr pf	2	36½	36¼	36¼	+1¼	52¼	35
Allegheny pf (.80g)	2	33	33	33	— ⅜	45⅜	30½
Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21	27⅞	18
Allied Chem & D (6)	3	217½	218	218		258½	215
Allied Mills (2g)	12	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜	33⅛	21⅛
Allied Strs (.20a)	10	1⅛	17¾	1⅛	— ⅛	21⅞	15
Allied Strs pf (5)	1	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜		85	74
Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	17	60⅜	59¼	59¼	— ¼	83½	52
Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24⅜	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	Jun 24	39¾	23
Amal Lea	2	43¼	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛	87⅛	43⅜
Amal Lea pf (3)	1	38	38	38	—1½	52¼	34¼
Amerada (2)	6	84	85½	85½	Jun 24	114⅞	85½
Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¼	101½	83
Am Bk Note (1½g)	3	21⅜	21	21		41⅜	21
Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	1	63	63	63	Jun 24	80¾	57¼
Am Can (4a)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	—1	121	90¼
Am Can pf (7)	3	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jun 24	174	152½
Am Car & F (1¼g)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛	71	49¾
Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	80	80	80	Jun 24	104½	78
Am Ch & C (3g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼	32¾	28
Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8	148	115
Am Chicle (4a)	4	103	101⅞	101⅞	Jun 24	106	98
Am Colortype	2	14¾	14½	14½		53⅝	13⅜
Am Coml Alco	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jun 23	30¾	20½
Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	25¼	25¼	25½	Jun 24	33⅜	25
Am Encaus Til	8	7	7	7	— ⅛	13½	7
Am Europ	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun 24	17	10¾
Am Ex Por Pow	1	7⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛	13¾	6½
Am & FP $6 pf	2	42¼	41	42½	Jun 24	58⅞	37
Am & FP $7 pf	3	51¼	50¼	50¼	—1⅛	68⅞	45
Am & FP 2pf	2	21½	21⅜	21½	— ⅜	38½	18½
Am-Hawaii SS (1)	8	15	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜	21	15
Am Hide & Lea	4	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅜	11¾	5⅞
Am H & L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jun 24	55¾	37½
Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	42½	42¼	42½	Jun 22	52⅜	43¾
Am Ice	5	¼	¼	¼	+ ¼	4¾	2½
Am Ice pf (6g)	2	22	2[illegible]	22	Jun 15	27⅜	1[illegible]
Am Internat	7	13¼	13	13	— ⅛	17⅜	12¼
Am Loco	4	41	41	41	+1	58⅞	40
Am Loco pf	5	102	102	102	Jun 24	125	102
Am M&Fdv (1½g)	3	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛	29⅜	19
Am M&Met (.45g)	5	½	⅜	⅜		13⅜	8
Am Metal (¾g)	8	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ½	68⅜	43¼
Am Met 8% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	+ ¼	129½	112
Am Pow & Lt	12	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛	16½	7
Am P&L $6 pf (6)	10	53½	53	53	— ⅜	87⅛	50
Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	47	46	46½	—1¼	72½	40¼
Am Rad&SS (.60)	32	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛	29½	18⅜
Am Roll M (1.10g)	40	35¼	34¼	34⅜	— ¾	45¼	31⅜
Am Safe Raz (2)	4	28	28	28		36	26¾
Am Seating	9	24½	24½	24½		29	22¼
Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	17	85½	84	84½	—1	105¾	79⅜
Am Smelt pf (7)	1	145¾	145¾	145¾	Jun 24	154	138½
Am Snuff (3a)	4	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ½	67½	52½
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	19	55⅛	54½	55	— ½	73¼	48⅞
Am Stores (1¼g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 24	26½	15⅞
Am Sug Ref (2)	1	41	41	41		56⅞	37
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	126½	126½	126½	Jun 22	143¾	124⅞
Am Sum Pob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jun 21	25⅞	21⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	164⅛	163	163¼	—1¼	187	160⅛
Am Tob (5)	14	77	77	77	+ ½	99	73¾
Am Tob B (5)	7	78¾	78	78	+ ½	99⅞	74½
Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	Jun 23	150½	128¼
Am Type Fdrs	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		20⅛	12¼
Am Wat W (.40g)	19	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜		29½	15¼
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	—4½	107	94
Am Woolen	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	14⅜	8
Am Wool pf (2k)	3	58	58	58	—1	59	57½
Am Zinc L&S	16	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼	20	6⅜
Am Zinc L&S pf		18o	18o	18o	Apr 8	85	100
Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	51	50⅜	50⅜	+1⅛	79⅜	44½
Anaconda (2½g)	108	53½	52	52⅜	— ⅞	69½	47¾
Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79⅜	79⅜	Jun 18	97	79
Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	23	23	23	— ½	24⅜	18
Andes Cop	2	20	20	20	+2	37½	18
A P W Paper	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 23	10¼	5½
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	Jun 24	46	40
Armour Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jun 23	111	103¾
Arm Ill (.35g)	12	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛	13¾	7
Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½		99⅛	83¼
Arm Ill pf (7)	1	10[illegible]	103	103	Jun 17	126	96
Armstrg Crk (1g)	9	62½	61⅜	62⅛	Jun 24	70½	57½
Arnold Const (¾g)	2	12	12	12	+ ¼	16¼	11
Artloom	1	10	10	10		12⅜	8⅜
Assd Drv Gds	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛	24¾	15⅜
Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11	101	83½
Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	2	112	112	112	Jun 1	125	112
Assoc Invest (3)	2	51¼	51	51		57½	49¾
Atch T & S F (2e)	26	79½	76½	76¾	—3¼	94¾	69½
Atchison pf (5)	1	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	—1⅜	104	7
Atl Coast Line	24	52⅜	51	51	—1⅜	55½	44⅜
Atl G & W In	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14	23	17½
Atl G & W In pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun 19	44	22
Atl Refin (1)	5	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼	37	27⅜
Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	108⅜	109	Jun 18	116½	107
Atlas Corp (.80)	12	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛	18½	15
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50⅜	50	50⅜	— ⅛	62⅜	50½
Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	Jun 23	94	68½
Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	117	117	117	Jun 16	18¼	11⅜
Auburn Auto	6	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jun 24	36¾	13½
Aust Nich	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛	9½	5⅜
Aviation Corp	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛		9¼	5⅜
—B—							
Baldwin Loc	10	5¼		5		11¼	4⅞
Bald Loc asd	7	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛	9½	4½
Bald Loc pf	1	40	40	40	—2	120	80
Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	Jun 17	120	83
Balt & Ohio	21	27½	26½	26½	—1¼	40½	20⅜
Balt & O pf	3	31¼	30¼	30¼	— ¾	47¾	29¾
Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	Jun 18	45	38½
Barber Co (¾g)	7	30⅛	29¼	29¼		43⅜	28⅜
Barker Bros	4	22¾	22⅜	22½	+ ½	32	22
Barnsdall (1)	7	25	24¾	24⅞		35¼	24¼
Bayuk Cig (3g)			14¼	14¼	Jun 22	20¼	14
Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	22¼	22	22	— ½	28⅝	21¾
Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102		105¾	101¾
Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16	112	103
Belding-Hem (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾		15¾	11¼
Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18	87	84
Bendix Avia (½g)	7	19¾	19¼	19¼		30½	18¼
Benef Ind L (.95g)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛	23¾	20⅜
Beth Stl (4g)	36	85⅜	83	83	—2	62¾	47½
Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	172¼	171½	171½	— ⅜	203	165
Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ½	129½	108
Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	53	53	53	+ ½	69¾	51½
Black & D (3½g)	2	27	27	27	— ¾	38	24
Blaw-Knox (1.45g)	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛	29⅞	22
Boeing Airpl	45	30¼	29½	29½	— ¼	49¾	28¼
Bohn Alum (3)	6	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅜	43⅛	37
Borden (1.60)	23	22	21⅞	17⅜	— ⅛	28	22
Borg-Warner (2)	21	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ¾	7	38⅞
Boston & Me		9⅞	9½	9⅝	Jun 21	15¾	8¼
Botany C M A	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼	4½	1¼
Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	4	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛	23¼	15
Briggs Mfg (1½g)	7	40¾	40½	40⅝	— ⅛	59⅞	40½
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 18	63⅜	43⅜
Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jun 18	47	40
Bklyn & Qu T	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛	8	23¼
Bklyn & Qu T pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 21	38½	15½
Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	12	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜	53	18½
Bklyn-M T pf (6)	6	71	70¼	71		102¼	65¾
Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	4	27	27	27	Jun 23	52¾	26¼
Brown Shoe (3)	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾	50	45½
Brunswick-Balke	6	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]		24½	16¼
Bucyrus-Erie	9	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼	25¼	15
Budd Mfg	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		14⅜	7⅛
Budd Mfg pf		60	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	Jun 22	98	58
Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		13	7¼
Bullard Co (½g)	2	32	32	32	Jun 23	45¼	31
Bulova Watch (4a)	6	53½	53	53	— ⅛	65¼	50⅛
Burr Ad Mach (.80)	5	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ¼	35⅜	24
Bush Term	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		11¾	4⅛
Bush T 7% deb	9	14½	14½	15	Jun 17	33	15
Butler Bros (.60)		13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛	18½	13
Butler Br pf (1½)	3	28½	26½	26½	Jun 23	36¼	28¼
Butte Con & Z	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		9¼	4½
Byers Co	9	19	19	19		33¾	17½
Byron Jack (½g)	3	25¾	25⅜	26¾	+ ½	34⅜	25½
—C—							
Calif Pack (1½a)	2	36	35¼	36	Jun 24	48¼	35¼
Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛		50¾	50
Callahan Z-Ld	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		6⅛	2⅜
Calumet & Hec (¾g)	9	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	— ¼	20⅛	12
Campbell Wy (1)	5	24¾	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛	27⅞	24½
Can D G Ale	9	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛	38¼	24½
Canad Pac	18	15⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼	18¾	10
Cannon Mills (1g)	1	40	40	40	Jun 24	67½	44
Cap Adm A (½g)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	Jun 23	18½	13½
Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	30⅞	30½	30⅞	Jun 24	35⅜	30
Carriers & G (1.10g)	4	7	7	7	— ⅛	9⅛	6¾
Case (J I)	3	164	163	163	Jun 24	176½	138
Caterpil Tract (2)	7	89¾	88⅜	88½	— ½	100	80
Caterpil Trac pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jun 24	105	105
Celanese (1½g)	31	37⅝	36¾	36¾	—1¼	41¼	26⅜
Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	—1	115	106½
Celotex (.40g)	3	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜	48⅜	36½
Cent Aguir (1½g)	1	31	31	31	Jun 24	39¼	30½
Cent Fdv	7	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	— ⅛	12⅝	9
Cent RR NJ	1	18	18	18	Jun 23	41¾	13
Cent Violeta Sug	3	13	13	13	+ ⅜	24¾	12⅜
Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 19	14½	8½
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	61	65	65	— ½	86⅜	60
Certain-teed	4	13	13	13	— ½	23⅜	11½
Champ P&F (1a)	9	60	58	60	Jun 23	63¼	35½
Checker Cab	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Jun 23	48	14⅛
Ches & Oh (2.80a)	22	53½	53	53¼	+ ¼	68⅞	50½
Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼	100	91
Ches Corp (3)	3	19⅞	19½	19½	+2	90½	67½
Chi & E Ill	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	- ¼	43¼	21½
Chi & E Ill pf	6	8	7¾	8	+ ¼	1	1⅛
Chi & N W	3	31½	30⅜	31½		63⅜	31⅛
Chi & N W pf	2	1¼	1⅛	10	— ⅛	2	1¼
Chi Gt West	6	2⅛	2	2	Jun 24	4	2
Chi Gt W pf	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jun 24	18¼	10
Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	24¾	24½	24½		32	24½
Chi M St P & P	8		1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛	3¼	1⅛
Chi M St P & P pf	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛	7¼	3¼
Chi Pneu I	4	24¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼	31	21
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	40½	40	40		55	21
Chi Rk Is & P	1		2	2	— ⅛	3⅜	2⅛
C R I & P 6% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛	8¾	4
C R I & P 7% pf	8		4⅞	4⅞	Jun 24	10⅛	4⅞
Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 21	27½	14
Chick Cot Oil	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼	22⅛	15¾
Childs Co	3	10½	10	10⅛	Jun 24	15⅞	9¼
Chrysler (3½g)	44	102	100½	100¾		135¼	97⅛

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	1937 High	1937 Low
City Ice & F (2)	3	18½	1o	18		21⅜	17½
City Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼		10⅜	6¾
Clark Equip (1.60)	1	3[illegible]	37¼	3 ¼	+ ¼	40¼	32¼
Cleve Gr Br (1g)	4	40	39½	39½	+ ½	44¾	35
Cleve Pne new	18	26⅜	[illegible]	25⅜	—1½	28½	24
Coca-Cola (2)	3	15o	158	158	+2	170½	122½
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼	59	57
Colg-Palm (½g)	8	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛	25¾	17⅞
Colg-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	1 3	+ ⅜	104½	102
Coll & Alk (2a)	5	50	50	50		62¾	47½
Colt Pea new	18	43¾	43	43¼	+ ⅛	47⅜	34
Colum G&El (.20g)	43	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛	18	10⅝
Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	84½	13½	84½	Jun 21	108	94
Colum Pic vtc (1a)	1	30	30	30		39½	28½
Colum P pf (2¾)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18	46⅜	38½
Colum Carb (4a)	3	11.3-4	115	11.3-4	+ ¾	125¾	111
Coml Credit (4)	2	60	59¾	60	+ ½	69¼	56¾a
Coml Cred pf (4½)	2	101½	101½	101½	Jun 22	114	100
Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	6.3-4	64¾	65		80¼	63½
Comi I T cv pf (4¾)	2	106	10o	105	Jun 17	120	103
Comi Solv (.60)	8	1[illegible]	13½	13¼	+ ⅛	21¼	13
Comwith & Sou	31	21¼	21⅛	21¼		43⅜	2
Com & Sou pf (3)	10	51	49	50¼	+2¼	158⅜	46
Conde Nast	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜	19⅛	13¼
Congoleum-N (2)	4	16½	16	16½		45½	34½
Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21	19¼	14½
Consol Cigar	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 18	18⅞	9¼
Con Coal	3	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜	15¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 4¼s '47-'52	115.23	115.23	115.23
1 3¼s '43-'45	106.4	106.4	106.4
3 3¾s '46-'56	109.20	109.20	109.20
1 3¾s '40-'43 June	105.12	105.12	105.12
2 3¾s '41-'43 Mch	106.7	106.7	106.7
73 3¼s '46-'49	104.18	104.16	104.18
2 3s '51-'55	102.15	102.13	102.15
5 2¾s '55 '60	100.12	100.19	100.10
1 2¾s '45-'47 reg	102.16	102.16	102.16
1 2¾s '48-'51	100.14	100.14	100.14
10 2¾s '56-'59	99.10	99.9	99.9
2¾s '49-'51	97.21	97.19	97.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47	102.31	102.31	102.31
2 3s '49	102.10	102.10	102.10

Home Owners' Loan

8 3s A'52	101.29	101.27	101.28
2 2¾s '49	100.5	100.5	100.5
15 2¼s '42-'44	99.29	99.28	99.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s'47	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	110½	110½	110½
6 Alleghany 5s'44	98	98	98
16 Alleghany 5s'50 st	61½	60¾	60¾
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 Am Ice 5s'53	96	96	96
16 AmIGChem5½s'49	106⅞	106½	106½
10 Am T&T 5½s'43	112½	112¼	112⅜
24 Am T&T 3¾s'66	98⅜	98¼	98¼
37 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	104⅞	104½	104½
2 Am T&T 3¼s'61	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Am WW&E 6s'75	108	108	108
13 Anaconda Cop 4½'50	105⅜	105¼	105¼
17 Arm Del 4s'57	97	96¾	97
6 Arm Del 4s'55	97⅝	97½	97½
58 AT&SF 4s'95	110⅛	109¾	109¾
5 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	104	104	104
3 A C Line 1st 4s'52	101*	101½	101½
5 ACL cit 4s'52	93	93	93
1 A C Line 4½s'64	91½	91½	91½
1 Alt & Dan 1st 4s'48	47½	47½	47½
1 B&O rfg 6s'95	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 B&O 1st 5s'48	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
21 B&O rfg 5s'95	79	78½	78½
3 B&O 5s'96 F	78	78	78
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	78	78	78
7 B&O cv 4½s'60	70¾	70½	70¾
3 B&O 4s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103¼	103	103¼
1 B&O 5s S W '50	103½	103½	103½
9 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Bang & Ar 4s '51 st	111	111	111
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
11 Beth Stl 43s '60	102	101½	101½
36 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
5 Boston & Me 5s '55	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	20½	20½	20½
14 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100	98¾	98¾
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	86½	86	86½
8 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	100	100	100
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	104⅛	104	104
13 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Buf R&P 4½s'57	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	64	64
10 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	21	21	21
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	112¾	112¾	112¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2 Can Nor 6½s'46	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
11 Can Pac 4½s'60	103½	103½	103½
19 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94⅝	94¾
4 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	16	16	16
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	79½	79½	79½
10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101⅛	100¾	100¾
25 Cen Pac 5s '60	97⅝	97¼	97¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	51	51	51
2 Cen R R N J 7s	45¼	45	45
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	79	79
18 C & O 3½s'96 D	97	96¾	96¾
5 C&O 4½s'92	121	121	121
6 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	111¾	111¾
1 CB&Q 4s 'II '49	112	112	112
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	33	33	33
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	32½	32	32
30 Chi Gt West 4s '59	39½	39	39
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	15	15	15
26 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	26	24¾	24
14 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
29 Chi & NY cv 4½s '49	15¼	15	15
2 Chi & NW4½s2037C	22	22	22
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
12 CRI&P 4s '88	32¾	32¼	32¼
10 CRI&P 4s '88 reg	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105	104¾	104¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 CCC & St L 4½s'77	93	92¾	92¾
4 CCC & St L 4s '90 St L	98¾	98½	98½
1 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 CCC & St L 4s '91 CWM	95	95	95
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110	110	110
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	107	107	107
43 Clev Un Term4½s'77C	102¼	101½	101½
1 Col P & I 5s '70	77	77	77
4 Columbia G 5s '52 May	99¼	99	99
18 Columbia G 5s 1961	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96½	96½	96½
13 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Conn R & L 4½s '51 st	106	106	106
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	103	103
16 Con Gas N Y 4½s '51	107½	107	107⅛
43 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¾	100¼	100⅜
11 Consum Pow 3½s'70	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
6 Consum Pow 3¾s'45	104½	104½	104½
5 Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
6 Container 5s '43	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
7 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100½
11 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	46¾	46¼	46½
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	56½	56½	56½
11 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103½	103	103
24 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	90½	90⅛	90½
9 D & R G 4½s'36	29	29	29
1 D & R G West 5s '55	16½	16½	16½
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
6 Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108½	108½
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
12 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	99¼	99	99
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	118⅛	118	118
8 Fairbanks Morse4s '56	102	101¾	101¾
23 Fla E Cst 5s '74	11	10⅝	10¾
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	67	67	67
7 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '49	102	102	102
16 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100¼	99⅞	100
16 Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104½	104½
2 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103⅝	103¾
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	98	98	98
24 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	117¾	117½	117½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
16 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	113½	113½	113½
81 Gt Nor 4s '46G	125⅛	123½	124
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	109	109⅞
32 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95	94⅜	94½
5 Gulf St Stl 6½s '61	96⅜	96¼	96¼
8 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	94	94	94
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	43	42½	43
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	65½	64¾	64¾
8 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	25	25	25
10 Ill Bel Tel 3½s '70B	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Int Hydro El 6s'44	75½	75	75
1 Int Paper 6s'55	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
6 Int Paper 5s'47	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
16 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	88½	88	88¼
11 Int T&T 4½s'52	67¾	67½	67¾
12 Int T&T 5s'55	72½	72¼	72½
20 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	6	6	6
18 Jones&LghSt 4½s'61	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	49	49	49
5 KCFtS&M 4s'36 ct	44½	43¾	44½
10 K C South 3s'50	84	84	84
5 K C Term 4s'60	108	108	108
2 Keith B F 5s'46	98½	98½	98½
2 KingsCoElc&P 6s'97	151½	151½	151½
8 Kresge Found 4s'45	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
11 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	58½	58⅛	58½
3 L S & M S 3½s'97	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'44	96	96	96
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	57	57	57
3 Leh Val NY4½s'40	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Leh Val rfg 4½s 2003	56⅜	56	56
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	53½	53	53
5 Lex & E 5s '65	119	119	119
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	123¼	123	123
10 Loews 3½s '46	99⅛	99	99
5 Long Isl 4½s '49	102	102	102
5 Louisia Ark 5s '69	87	87	87
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Louis & N 4s '40	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98¼	97⅞	98
1 Lou&N So Jt M 4s'52	97	97	97
16 Maine Cen 4s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Manhat Ry 4s90ct	30	30	30
3 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104	104
5 Met Ed 4½s'60	108⅜	106	106
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	101	101	101
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100½	100½	100½
1 M & St L 4s '49	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 MSP & SSM gld 5s '38	22½	22½	22½
12 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	75¼	74¾	74¾
17 M-K-Tex 5½s'90	88¼	88	88
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	35⅜	35¼	35¼
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35	35	35
35 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	33	33	33
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35	35	35
35 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	35	34¾	34¾
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16⅛	16	16
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	35	35	35
26 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35	34¾	35
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	33	33	33
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92½	92⅛	92½
2 Mor & Esse 5s '55	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	87¾	87½	87¾
3 Namm & Son 6s '43	103⅜	103¼	103¼
2 Nassau El 4s '51	40¼	40¼	40¼
58 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	102¾	102¼	102¼
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	105	104¾	104¾
11 NatRy Mex 4½s '57 asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
19 Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105⅜	105⅜
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	124⅜	124⅛	124⅛
3 N Eng T&T 4½s'61 B	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
10 NJ Pow&L4½s'60	106½	106¼	106½
8 NO Pub Sv 5s '55R	95	94½	95
2 NO Texas 5½s '54	52½	52½	52½
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96¾	96¾	96¾
23 NYC 4½s 2013A	88	87½	87½
3 NYC cn 4s '98	96¼	96	96
37 NYC 3¼s '52	107½	107¼	107¼
22 NYC 3¼s'46	101⅜	101½	101⅜
5 NYC&HR 4s '42	105	105	105
2 NYC&HR 3½s'97	96½	96½	96½
1 NYC Lt Sh 3½s'98	91¼	91¼	91¼
19 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	96	96	96
3 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	85	85	85
2 NY Dock Co 5s '38	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100	99⅞	100
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	31	31	31
3 NY Tel 4¼s '39	107	107	107
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 NiagaraFallsP3½s'66	101½	101½	101½
12 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	25	25	25
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	27	27	27
2 Norf & W 4s '96	116	116	116
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103¼	103¼
3 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103	103	103
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101½	101½	101½
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¼	111	111¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	97	97	97
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73½	73½	73½
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	22¼	22	22
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	104	104
5 Ohio Ed Ed 3¾s '72	99	99	99
3 Oh Pub Svc 7¾s'46	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	109½	109¼	109¼
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106½	106	106⅜
1 Otis Stl 4½s '62	91½	91½	91½
1 Pac Gas&E 3½s '66	97½	97¼	97½
10 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104	103⅞	103⅞
18 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106	105½	105½
13 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	66½	65¾	65¾
12 Para Pict 3¼s'47	88¾	88⅜	88¾
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
47 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
30 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	110⅜	110¼	110¼
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	107⅛	106¾	107
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101¼	100¼	100¾
9 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99⅜	99	99
46 Pen RR 3¼s '52	106¾	106⅜	106½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113	113	113
225 Phelps Dg 3½s'52wi	109¾	109⅜	109½
26 Phila Co 5s '67	95	94	94
4 Phila Read C&L 6s '49	10⅜	10½	10½
11 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	23	22½	23
13 Philippine Ry 4s '37	21⅛	20	21⅛
5 Pitts Coal 5½s'49 ctf	54½	54½	54½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	75	75	75
10 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	21½	21	21
5 Potcmac El P 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
143 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	111½	111	111
220 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 ww dr	109	108½	108⅜
7 Purity Bak 5s '48	98	97½	98
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	97½	97½	97½
2 Republic Steel 5½s'54	116½	116½	116½
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
9 Republic Steel 4½s'56	96	95¾	96
1 Republic Steel 4½s 58	162	162	162
15 Revere Cop&B 4½s'50	102¾	102	102
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
3 SaguenayP&L 4¼s'66	100½	100½	100½
2 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 StL SF 4½s '78	21½	21½	21½
6 StLSF4½s'78 ctf st	19½	19½	19½
11 StL SF 4s '50 A	23½	22½	22½
8 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	118½	118½	118½
11 SA&A Pass 4s '43	102	101⅜	101⅜
11 Seab A L cn 6s '45	15½	15⅜	15½
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	14¾	14½	14¾
5 Sea A L 4s '59	25	25	25
7 Sea AL rfg 4s '59ct	11½	11	11½
7 Shell Un 3¼s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Sileslan Am 7s '41	71	71	71
4 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99½	99½	99½
7 Smith Agr 8s '44 ctf	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
6 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¼	105	105
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	84⅝	84½	84½
30 Sou Pac 4½s '81	84	83⅜	83¾
20 So Pac 4½s'69	84½	84¼	84¼
20 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105¾	105¼	105¼
9 So Pac cit 4s '49	94	94	94
44 So Pac 3¾s '46	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94½	94½	94½
3 South Ry 6s '56	96	96	96
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 South Ry gen 4s '56	75	74½	74½
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	109½	109¼	109¼
3 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106⅜	106¼	106¼
3 Syminet Gould '56 xw	114	111⅞	114
3 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	85¾	85¼	85¾
4 T RR A St L 4s '53	108½	108	108
1 Tex Corp 3s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	102	102	102
1 TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	109	109	109
10 Third Ave 5s '37	90	89¼	90
19 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18	17½	17½
7 Third Ave 4s '60	48	47¾	47¾
11 Tidewat A O 3½s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114½	114½	114½
34 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	112¾	112¾
4 Un Pac 3½s '70	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 U S Rub 5s '47	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98	98	98
4 Utah P & L 5s '44	100¼	100	100¼
27 Util P & L 5½s '47	50	50	50
14 Util P & L 5s '59	49½	49½	49½
5 Vanadium 5s '41	102	102	102
15 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	22	21	21
12 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108	107½	107½
1 Virginian Ry 3s '66	104	104	104
6 Va&SW cn 5s '58	97½	96⅝	97½
7 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	30¼	30¼	30¼
7 Wabash 1st 5s '39	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	29	29	29
1 Wab 3½s Om '41	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
1 Walker H 4¼s '45	105	105	105
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	95	95	95
4 West Pen P 3½s '66	105	105	105
8 West Md 5½s '77A	107½	107½	107½
5 West Md 4s '52	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
10 West Pac 1st 5s '46	30	29½	29½
16 West Pac 1st 5s asd	30	29½	29½
65 West Un 5s '38	100½	100¼	100¼
25 Western Un 5s '51	89⅝	88¼	89
43 Western Un 5s '60	88¼	87½	88
6 West Shore 4s 2361	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	87½	87½	87½
13 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Wick-Sp 1st 7s 35ct	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
5 Wick-Sp cv 7s '35 ct	36	36	36
6 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101	100⅜	100⅜
51 Youngst S&T 4s '61	100½	100⅜	100⅜

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	95¾	95¾	95⅝
5 Antwerp 5s '58	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
14 Argentine 4s '72	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
6 Argentine 4½s '71	101	100⅝	100⅞
12 Argentine 6s '57 A	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Arg 6s '1960 Oct	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Arg 6s '1960 May	101	17-32	17-32
4 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Arg 6s '1960 Oct	101	6-32	6-32
1 Argentine 5½s'82	100	10-32	10-32
2 Australia 4½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Belgium 6s '55	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Bhenus A 6s '45	101	101	101
2 Brazil 6½s '26-57	45¼	45¼	45½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	39½	39½	39½
8 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	39	39	39
2 Brisbane 5s '57	101	101	101
10 Bhdapest 6s '62	29½	29	29
2 Buenos A 6½s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Buenos A 6s 60Apr	101	101	101
4 Buenos A3d6s'60 Ort	101	101	101
48 Buen A 4½s43s'77	80½	79⅛	80¼
14 BuenA4¼s4½sAug76	82	80¼	82
5 BuenA4¾s4¾sApr76	81¾	81¾	81¾
4 Buen A 4½s4¾s'75	83½	83¼	83½
11 Bulgaria 7s '57	27½	27½	27½
1 Canada 5s '52	112	112	112
20 Canada 4s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 Canada 3¼s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Canada 3s '67	93¼	92⅞	92⅞
6 Canada 2½s '45	99½	99¼	99½
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'61	17⅛	17	17⅛
2 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17	17	17
10 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
8 Chile 6s '60	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
23 Chile 6s '61 Sept	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
4 Chile 6s '62	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
3 Chilean Mun 7s '60	16¾	16¾	16¾
19 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4 Colombia 6s '61	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Copenhag 4½s '53	98½	98¾	98¾
1 Cordoba City 7s '57	79½	79½	79½
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	96½	96½	96½
2 Cordoba Pr 4½s '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Denmark 5½s '55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Denmark 4½s '62	101	101	101
2 Dom 5½s '42	78	78	78
2 Ger C Ag Bk 7s '50	53	53	53
19 Ger Cent Pl 5½s '65	28⅛	27¾	28
4 Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	26⅛	25¾	25¾
4 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	29	29	29
5 Italy 7s 1951	86½	86½	86½
3 Japan 5½s '65	86	86	86
11 Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ct	49½	49¼	49½
2 Lombard El 7s '52	73	73	73
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	11	11	11
3 N Sou Wales s '58	103½	103½	103½
10 Nord Ry 6½s '50	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 Norway 4½s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
36 Norway 4s '63	98½	98¼	98¼
7 Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Orient Dev 5½s'58	77½	77½	77½
1 Panama 5s '33A st asd	61	61	61
3 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Queensld 7s '41	111	111	111
2 Rhein-Main 7s '50	32	32	32
1 Rhein-Ruhr W 6s '53	24½	24½	24½
1 Rhine Westph 7s '50	25	25	25
5 Rhine West 6s '53	25	25	25
5 Rima Steel 7s '55	60	60	60
5 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Sao Paul City6½s'57	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
12 Sao Paulo St

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

(Continued from Page 11)

COUNTRY BOARD

GUESTS welcome at my country home in the breezy Somerset Hills, Charlotte Nearpass, Bernardsville, New Jersey. Phone 255

MT PLEASANT FARM, Goffstown, N. H., has a charm all its own; beautiful view and surroundings; homelike house, conveniences; individual camps; perfect food; 59 miles from Boston; near mountain trails; 42nd season; $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 and $3 transient. Tel. 98. Booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Quiet farmhouse, home cooking, modern conv., high elevation; $15 per week and up. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, R. F. D. 2.

SMALL inn, foothills of Vermont; excellent table, library, 80-acre nature park, trails. MR. and MRS. H. N. DUTTON Hosts, Grafton, Vt

SPEND pleasant vacation at Cold Spring Farm; modern; bathing, fishing. MERLE D STOOKEY, Pleasant Mount, R. 1, Penn.

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y. A good place to spend the week end or the season. Good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds. Weekly rates $16-$20

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

WOODSTOCK, Vt. — Godfrey Farm; home cooking; beautiful scenery; rates, $15 single, $12 double; ideal for rest, artists, writers.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 W. 67th Street, N. Y. C.
Perfect Your Dancing For Your Vacation

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-6600. 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

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FURS repaired, remodeled; cold storage; call and delivery service. L. & S. FURS., est. 1911 47 Main St., Marlboro Mass. Tel. 1744.

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W 29th St., New York City. 4th Floor Longacre 5-4047

HAIRDRESSERS

CAMPBELL'S BEAUTY PARLOR—Permanent Waving, Hair Coloring, Bleaching; any 3 beauty items $1.00. RH. 4-9231 1128 Lexington Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER, willing to take full charge; Christian Scientist preferred. Call between hours of 9 to 10 p. m., 108 Hemenway St., Apt. 16, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK, two in family, sleep out, $25.00 monthly; Christian Scientist preferred. Call 7-9 p. m POWER, 151 Richmond Hill Ave., Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

MAID for general housework and care of small boy of three. MRS. J. S. HUNT, JR. 718 Westfield Ave., Elizabeth, N. J

YOUNG woman, well recommended, Christian Scientist, to learn and assist in nursing work in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Write Box X-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace Long 1090

HOUSES TO LET

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 103 Orchard St.—Bright, sunny 9-room duplex; excellent location and condition; large yard; also 3-room furnished light housekeeping apartment. Somerset 0157-R.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention
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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
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APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Restful homelike vacation place in the country; game room tennis, lake sports; 30 guests; rates $22.50-$35; 10th season MR. and MRS E F ENGLE Lakeside Conn

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining and Sleeping Porches Bathing—Tennis.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 10

PIANOS FOR SALE

PIANOS new and used, reconditioned; perhaps at the price you wish to pay. Ernest Davis 325 West 57th St., N Y C

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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St New York City Algonquin 4-6147

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BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CHOICE APARTMENTS TO RENT
DURANTE REALTY
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MARBLEHEAD, MASS. — Five-room house, $5000; house lot, $500; summer rentals, $250-$1500. C. H. ROBINSON, Real Est., Insurance.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Enjoy our beautiful lawn, shade trees and piazzas, comfortable rooms, home cooking; Christian Scientists preferred; conveyance to services, Long 9034

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ST. JOHNSBURY CENTER, VT. — Modern rooms, every convenience; main highway, Route 5; also complete ESSO lubrication service. L. G. MOYLES.

ROOMS TO LET

AN UNDERSTANDING room directory service for visitors and students; also rooms in own apt. MRS. TIFFIN, 23 St. Stephen, Boston.

ASK MISS ROLFE
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BOSTON—Single and double rooms; free parking place, near The Mother Church. MRS MacRITCHIE. 78 Gainsboro Test.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—For July-August, large, airy room, twin beds, use piano, enclosed porch; also kitchen privileges and garage if desired; one block all transportation. Write Box W-17, Suite 1550 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th). Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 9 West 68th Street—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished, adjacent park, church; English home; references; elevator. TR. 7-1775.

N. Y. C., 49 Claremont Ave. (Columbia)—Clean, light rooms; $5.00-$8.00; home privileges. Call evenings or Sat., Sun., MOnument 2-0619. FOSTER.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Dr., 92nd (6 E.)—Distinctive, bright, new, early American furniture; quiet, elevator, privileges; $6-$10. Riv. 9-1143.

N. Y. C., 1356 Madison Ave.—Clean, light singles, water; reduced $4.25 up; kitchen priv., service, conveniences. BOICE, Atwater 9-7875.

N Y C., 101 W 55th St (12-F)—Room in lovely apartment, cross ventilation, bath kitchen privileges Tel CIrcle 7-0447

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EXPERIENCED real estate saleswoman or man for connection with well established real estate office in Somerville, Mass.; commission; must have car; write giving age and experience. Box R-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position; private or commercial; American, age 42, married; excellent refs. R. FISH, Weymouth (Mass.). 1825-W

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to one needing personal care; good driver. Write MISS P. S. OUILLETTE. Carlisle, Mass.

HOTEL housekeeper, sixteen years' one proprietor, seeks similar position, exclusive apartment hotel, or housekeeper-companion to elderly lady or gentleman where help is kept; Christian Scientist preferred; country 645 Carlton Ave. Brooklyn, N Y.

STORE SPACE

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—Gown shop opening June 15th will sublet part to millinery, women's accessories, lingerie, etc. Box P-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston Mass.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N Y., Phila., Wash., N H. Me Tel Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

BURNT COVE INN, BY-THE-SEA — Cool; ideal for artists, teachers, writers; lobster served. EDITH WHITMAN. Stonington, Me.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND
Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double
Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

Flagstones
Lovely colonial home, cool, restful rooms overlooking small lake; nice meals; 3 minutes' walk to the sea, Cape Playhouse and Cinema; church car maintained; jaunts around the Cape planned. Route 6, Dennis, Mass.

MONOMOYCK INN CHATHAM
On Cape Cod
Excellent food and lodging Cape Cod color and Cape Cod hospitality. Come and stay with us a while; $5-$6 daily, $28-$35 weekly. Folder on request.
DORIS AND CARL CHANDLER

PITTSFIELD, N H.—Emerson Homestead; small, quiet farm for restful vacation or study; best of food. Mrs. Abbie Emerson Geer. R F D. No. 1, phone 34-5

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VANBORN. Fairhaven, N J

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD COTTAGE on high point, overlooking Buzzards Bay and the countryside, available for July and August to responsible tenant; $650; 6 rooms and bath, electrically equipped, telephone, garage, acre of land; near Old Silver Beach. B. F. BARTOW, Cataumet, Mass. Tel. Lib. 4646, mornings.

COTUIT, CAPE COD
Private summer home, modernly equipped, 5 bedrooms; near beach, churches. Call V. E. CLEM, Jam. 3640, 11 Ballard St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Panorama Hill, Mass., for July; 4 bedrooms; guest house; glorious view; ocean, salt and fresh water ponds; dress at house for bathing. Tel. Montclair 2-0451-R. Write 9 Glenwood Rd., Montclair, N.J.

Massachusetts, North Shore
FIRST RENTAL—One of the most beautiful homes on Marblehead Neck; large, airy rooms overlooking the ocean; spacious lawns; season $3000 including services of caretaker. MRS. WRIGHT, Hawthorne Hotel, Salem, Mass.

SCITUATE, MASS.
A few very desirable cottages to let and for sale; near the ocean. Tel. Ale. 2500, MR. TIERNEY; or at 2nd Ave. and Hatherly Rd.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
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AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal. Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1866; Worcester 3-1127 We go anywhere

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 feet up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 2½ to 3 gns. Illus. tariff "W. V."

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER W 2 Good table, every comfort bridge, running water to every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

SEAFORD, Sussex — Ten minutes' walk Christian Science church, shops and station; sea view; moderate terms Hughenden Tel. 100.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SOUTHSEA—Several children welcomed for 7-year daughter; country seaside holiday; Christian Scientists preferred. SCUDAMORE, 8 Queens Terrace. Tel. 5184.

WALTON-ON-THAMES—Happy holidays for children; lovely garden, games and picnics; every care and attention; moderate terms. Roxbury, Rydens Road. Tel. 547

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three wire-haired Dachshund puppies by Champion Achsel—out of Cordelia of Dunkerque—3 months. MRS. H. EVETTS, Old Forest Farm, Poulner, Ringwood, Hants.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist. Eugene Permanent Waving whole head 21/-. 106, Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey Tel. 2611 Richmond

HOME SHARING

EASTBOURNE—Lady, with small charming house, would like to share it with another; moderate expenses. Box W-778, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

KENT—Attractive modern house, easily run; 8 principal bedrooms, 2 reception rooms (one 30 ft. long); lovely garden; garage 5-6 cars; at present being used as guest house with permanent guests; 35 mins. Charing Cross. Box W-769, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

N. DEVON—Cottage to let near sea; sleep four. Write Mackintosh, 44, Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged, entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR. and MRS BRYAN GIPPS, 15 De La Warr Road.

BLATCHINGTON, Seaford—Comfortable home adjecent golf links, beautiful sea views, separate tables, constant hot and cold water; garage. MR. STUMP, "Broadview." Tel. Seaford 120.

KENT—Charming 16th Century farm house, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bath, H. and C., indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ gns weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. Bethersden 227.

OXON—A few PAYING GUESTS can be received in Old World Cottage set in beautiful garden in unspoilt Oxfordshire village; modern conveniences; H. and C. water in bedrooms; electric light, garage; reasonable terms; also caravan with four bunks to let in garden. Apply MRS. HURRELL, Kingsmere, Standlake, Witney.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern house; glorious views, central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE. "Peverell." High Salvington, Worthing

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests. Terms 2½ Gns.
Mrs. Dallas, Kelso, Linden Road

WINCHESTER, Pleasant View Guest House, Clifton Road—Spacious sunny rooms, large secluded garden, every comfort; ancient cathedral city near New Forest; ideal for holidays; riding, golf; Southampton 12 miles.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE. From Broadwoods tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave Hounslow Tel Hounslow 0264

POST WANTED

YOUNG LADY, 31, desires position as companion-help; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-777, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

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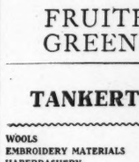
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

47

Palacio Nacionál

The National Palace, occupying the equivalent of four city blocks, resembles a fortress too much to be beautiful; but it demands a visit if for no other reason than that you should not miss the Diego Rivera frescoes and the Mexican Liberty Bell.

So while you are looking around the Zócalo, step into the central entrance of the Palace and turn to the left—then feast your eyes on what I am inclined to rank as Rivera's greatest work. You may be stunned at first by his fearless propaganda; and you may wonder how a people can tolerate such thrusts at the dominant church. But after you recover your equilibrium, give a little study to that woman down in the lower right corner. Isn't she Mona Lisa before she could smile?

Now, if the history class will again assemble, let us consider the historic bell which you saw above the entrance. If you are ever in the capital on the eve of the 16th of December (Mexico's Independence Day), you will hear this bell furiously rung, and the President will cry out the Grito de Dolores (Greé-toe day Do-ló-race)—and the massed scores of thousands in the Zócalo will shout until the surrounding walls shake.

But now let us go back to Dolores, a village in Guanajuato (Wahn-a-huah'-toe). It is 2 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 16, 1810. The local priest, Miguel Hidalgo (Me-gel' E-dahl'-go), is hastily warned that the proposed stroke for freedom, set for Dec. 8, has been betrayed to the Government! (The United States had won its freedom; and a little group, including Hidalgo, knew that Mexico must win hers.) Arrest and the firing squad awaited the instigators. No time must be lost. So when the church bell rang for early mass, the priest breathlessly asked his charges if they would be free—if they would "recover from the hated Spaniards the lands stolen 300 years ago." Then came the grito ("shout"): "Long live our Holy Mother of Guadalupe! Long live Mexico! Death to bad government!"

Sixteen Indians followed the crusading priest, who took a painting of the Virgin and affixed it to his lance as a banner. The number swelled to 50, then to 1000! And when Celaya surrendered, on Sept. 21, Hidalgo was proclaimed captain-general of 20,000 troops!

Despite bitter opposition by the church, which supplied another Virgin (de los Remedios—brought over by Cortés) to the Government troops, Hidalgo found himself, after the capture of Morelia, in command of 80,000 frenzied but undisciplined fighters.

The march to the capital was at once undertaken; and a signal victory over the Government troops was won at Monte de las Cruces, on Oct. 30. Historians agree that the capital would easily have fallen had Hidalgo pressed on; but, instead, he withdrew into the heart of the country. And not long thereafter he was captured and executed; and his head was brought back on a pike to Guanajuato as a "warning to Mexicans who choose to revolt against the Spanish Government."

But the cry had gone out! A centuries-oppressed people had been roused by it; and they were not to be denied their God-given rights. So Hidalgo is revered by all Mexicans; and his bell and his grito still make every pulse in the land beat faster! —**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Meekness and Weakness

Too often we are prone to associate or to confuse meekness with weakness. . . . Consider for a moment, if you will, the mightiest man who ever trod the globe. . . . He was meekness personified. . . . Meekness is not weakness. . . . Meekness is the greatest kind of strength.—Mildred Phillips.

Children's Corner

Jack and the Tarts—New Style

"The Queen of Hearts," said Uncle James thoughtfully,

"Was great on tarts.
Or so I have heard tell.
She liked to make
Them more than cake,
And made them very well."

And then Uncle James went on reading his newspaper.

"Tell us the rest of it," said Roger.

"Please," said Sarah.

"Were they apple tarts?" asked Roger.

"Or did she use jam or marmalade?" asked Sarah.

"Marmalade," said Uncle James. "Strawberry.

She made them round.
And crisped and browned.
You might have called them tuneful.
And, sure as pop,
She put on top
Of marmalade a spoonful."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
She Gave Jack One

"And then the Jack of Hearts ran away with them," said Roger.

"That is a mistaken notion," said Uncle James. "He stayed right there with her in the Royal Kitchen.

She gave Jack one.
When that was done
She gave him number two.
And number three,
And more till he
Had eaten quite a few.

'It is a treat
To see you eat,'
His Queenly Mother said.
'So Jack, my boy,
These tarts enjoy
Until you're fully fed.'

'Mamma! Mamma!
How good they are!'
Said Jack. 'How well they please!
I wish that all,
Or large or small,
Could taste such tarts as these.'

With joyful pride
His Mother cried,
'That's very sweet of you.
Some time and fire
It will require
To make that wish come true.

I'll make so many
There won't be any
In town, or rich or poor,
But they shall share
This wholesome fare
Till they can eat no more.'"

"I guess that would take a lot of tarts," said Roger.

"She sent the King," continued Uncle James.

"A good old thing, to buy ingredients
One needs to start
To make a tart.
He didn't spare expense.

All up and down
And round the town
In which the Palace stood,
Sniffing the air
Folks everywhere
Said 'My! Those tarts smell good!'

The Queen sent tarts—
They filled some carts—
To every family.
And all about
Was heard one shout,
'Long live Her Majesty!'"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

The High-Up Job

Two young men had many a chuckle over their "high-up positions" that they had created for themselves. They put extension ladders in an old truck and went about their home city prepared to do any odd job that required using ladders to get to the work.

When others were offering to clean the snow from walks and driveways, these two went about offering to shovel snow from the roofs of buildings. In the fall, when other workers were raking leaves, these young men cleaned leave troughs of accumulated leaves and dirt, or painted the drain spouts on buildings to protect them from rust. They also trimmed trees while others cut grass. Altogether, their idea of the high-up job work netted them a neat profit each day.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Fickleness of the Galatians

In writing to the Galatians, Paul expresses his amazement that they have so swiftly forgotten his inspired teaching (Gal. 1:6). "O foolish Galatians," he cries (3:1), "who hath bewitched you?"

Commentators agree that after Paul had established Christianity in that region, his steps were followed by a group of men who, while nominally Christian, upheld rigidly the ceremonial details of the Jewish law (and especially circumcision) and did all that they could to undermine the freedom of the Gospel which Paul preached (Gal. 5:1, 2, 13). In this they seem to have been all too easily successful; hence the apostle's allusion to the fickleness of those whom he had converted.

He had already had experience of this fickleness at Lystra, which was either in or near Galatia; for the men of that city, when he first visited them, hailed him as a god at one moment; but immediately afterward sought to lynch him (Acts 14:18f.)

Daily Anecdote

Something New

Mark Hanna, the friend and campaign manager of President McKinley, was a forceful and dogged man who easily adapted himself to situations. Early in his career he learned that frankness and fair dealing with newspaper reporters was a virtue. Whenever approached by one of them he did his best to give him "copy." If he had nothing of importance to say, he always found something to make conversation so that the newspaper man who interviewed Mark Hanna never went away empty-handed.

Once when Mr. Hanna had just arrived from Cleveland and had not had time to unpack his luggage, an ambitious Washington reporter accosted him saying: "What's new this morning?"

Spontaneously Mr. Hanna threw open his suitcase. Good-naturedly he grabbed up a pair of sox and waved them at the reporter. "Here they are! I've just bought them and they are the only new thing I have!"

Nature Notes

Inner Cone of Vesuvius

Monitor Camera Club from W. A. Sibley, Gloucestershire, England

Despite All the Notoriety Italy's Smoldering Volcano Has Achieved, Its Altitude Is Only About 4000 Feet

Quotation for Today

THE wealth of man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—Carlyle.

In Lighter Vein

The New Age

"Progress is hitting our town."

"How's that?"

"At church the other Sunday somebody dropped a zipper in the collection plate."

"What do you mean 'nice landing'? I thought you were flying it!"

Speechless

Two Irishmen were working together in a quarry. Suddenly one of them fell down a deep hole and dissappeared from sight.

His mate, thoroughly alarmed, came to the edge of the hole and looked over.

"Arrah, Pat!" he called. "Are ye alive? If ye can't spake, tell me."

"Yes, Moike, Oi'm alive. But Oi'm spachless."

Politeness

An Irishman had been thrown over a fence by an enraged bull. He had just recovered when he noticed the bull pawing the ground and furiously tossing his head.

"If it wasn't for your bowing and scraping," said Mike, "I'd think yer threw me over on purpose."—Wall St. Journal.

No Doubt

"If you added seventy-six thousand, nine hundred and twenty-three to eighty-one thousand, four hundred and twelve, what would you get?"

"A wrong answer."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Partner Description

Write on a slip of paper a short description of each girl present. Have the boys pull slips and then try to find the girls described. It adds to the fun if the descriptions are somewhat humorous. When a boy finds the girl he thinks his slip describes, the two sit down and are joined by other pairs similarly formed.

After all are seated, each boy, in turn, reads the description of his partner. If the hostess does not decree otherwise, he keeps his partner. If he has made a mistake, he must start out again in search of the one described. This is a jolly way to pair off guests at dinner.—S. C. H., York, Penna.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Woman out your way says the five-day week adds to her burdens. It keeps her busy trying to think up things for her husband to do around the house on his day off.

Los Angeles Times: A canoe, now the outdoor rage in the East, folds up to the dimensions of a suitcase, but leaves you with the Victrola and a non-collapsible girl.

St. Louis Star-Times: Item typical of our times: Everybody singing Shortenin' Bread and nobody knows what it is.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of financial business figures in today's cryptic message:

FINACEAX BDANG HEJN KLONP KEHH ADO XD QLP EA HERSECLOEAX DAN'F CNTOP, TSO FINACEAX EO ADPBLHHG LHKLGF UNHIF TSFEANFF QHDK LHDAX.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the last name of the greatest of English dramatists —— add the number of letters in the name of the heroine who played opposite Romeo in one of his plays ——; subtract the number of the Gentlemen of Verona mentioned in the name of another play ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Merchant of Venice ——; and divide by the number of letters in the word missing from the following title "Much About Nothing" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Here's another shared by a Sand Springs, Okla., reader. Being of pioneer stock, this reader finds fun in changing WOOD to FARM in four moves.

Not Too Hard!

A man had eight sons, the youngest of whom was four years of age, and the eldest 32. They increase in arithmetical progression. What was the common difference in their ages?

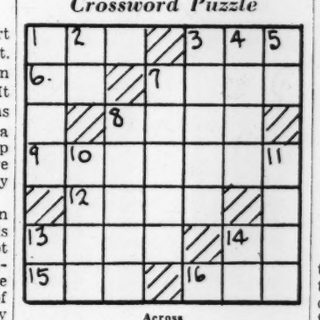
Some "Old-Timers"

Can you correctly match the "old-timers" named below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Old Glory	Gen. Taylor	
2	Old Dominion	Sailor	
3	Old Abe	American flag	1
4	Old Colony	Gen. Jackson	
5	Old North State	Virginia	
6	Old Rough & Ready	Abraham Lincoln	
7	Old Ironsides	North Carolina	
8	Old Line State	Massachusetts	
9	Old Hickory	Constitution	
10	Old Salt	Maryland	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Put on
3 Comrade
6 Printer's measure
7 Scandinavian myth
8 Hindu garment
9 Adviser
12 Several
13 Saucy
14 Pronoun
15 A number
16 Snake

Down

1 Decide
2 Preposition
3 A social company
4 Premium of exchange
5 Musical note
7 To canonize
8 To trap
10 Sign
11 Bird
13 River in Italy
14 Interjection

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Peace

Peace is the golden wisp that binds the sheaf of blessings.—Katherine Bates.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beautiful Eyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ashington, England

There sat next to the writer in the bus a woman with a beautiful dog on her lap. From the little creature's manner it was evident that it was having a delightful time and anticipated further pleasure. Its mistress soon was prevailed upon to tell its history.

"Some time ago," she said, "I lost the dog I had loved for years, and after a while I felt I had to have another to care for. So I asked a friend to go to the Dogs' Home in Newcastle and bring me one. I was not particular as to what breed or size it had to be, but I said it must be one that had beautiful eyes.

"When she brought this one back I was bitterly disappointed, for I had never seen such a wretched looking dog in my life. It was so scraggy and thin, its coat was dull and poor. I said to her, 'Why have you brought me such a scarecrow of an animal?'

"She replied, 'Because it needs your love. No one else would have it and it looked so pathetic that I only thought how much it needed your care.'

"So I took it and cared for it, and it has developed into the beauty you see now. He is just a lively bundle of gratitude. He loves the country and I often bring him out to have a ramble, but I never tell him the evening before or else he can't sleep for expectation and he won't let me sleep either," she concluded, laughingly.

All this while the sun was shining down on the little dog, turning every glistening red-gold hair into quivering loveliness. But even the sun's light could not match the light of devotion, gratitude, and joy that shone out from the dog's beautiful eyes.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Too Informal

Question: At a recent meeting, the member acting as chairman of the meeting appointed himself chairman of a committee of three to take up the financial problem of the church. With the consent of the members present (not unanimous), he appointed the other two of his committee. Can this be rightfully done? Instead of making his own appointment should he not have stepped down from his office and appointed someone to take the chair and make a motion that a committee be appointed?

Answer: This question seems best answered by stating certain fundamentals of good procedure:

The chairman of a meeting, except in a board or committee, does not ordinarily speak to motions without leaving the chair. While he does not make formal motions, in a sense he sometimes makes motions, since, in order to expedite business, he may ask the assembly for its unanimous consent to an action. This is often done when discussion has indicated a generally favorable attitude toward the action. He does not appoint committees unless definitely authorized to do so, either by the bylaws or by the motion which establishes the committee.

Good taste would argue against appointing himself, although it is frequent, in a motion appointing a committee, to stipulate that the chairman of the meeting be a member of it. In the light of the foregoing, the action described seems somewhat informal—perhaps too informal for a meeting of more than 10 or 12 persons. But inasmuch as there seems to have been no objection voiced, the action should stand.

Apparently, the chairman asked for general consent to appoint the committee with himself as chairman; or at least the consent seems to have been granted, there being no objection. He then asked consent to appoint the other members. Here the consent was not unanimous. According . . . the chairman should have put the question to a vote. Although most informal, if the action was agreed to by more than a majority of those present, it should stand, and failure to object indicates assent.

The remedy is for more members to be acquainted with proper procedure and be prepared to make objections to departure from good order where the interests of the society or of individuals may be adversely affected.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Spending money like water will not go far in liquidating one's debts, but spending it normally always helps business flow along.

Factual Figuring: 11 (Shakespeare) plus 6 (Juliet), minus 2, times 7 (Shylock), divided by 3 (Ado) equals 35.

Letter Changing: Wood, word, ward, warm, farm.

Not Too Hard!: 4.

Some "Oldtimers": Old Glory—American flag; Old Dominion—Virginia; Old Abe—Abraham Lincoln; Old Colony—Massachusetts; Old North State—North Carolina; Old Rough and Ready—General Taylor; Old Ironsides—Constitution; Old Line State—Maryland; Old Hickory—General Jackson; Old Salt—Sailor.

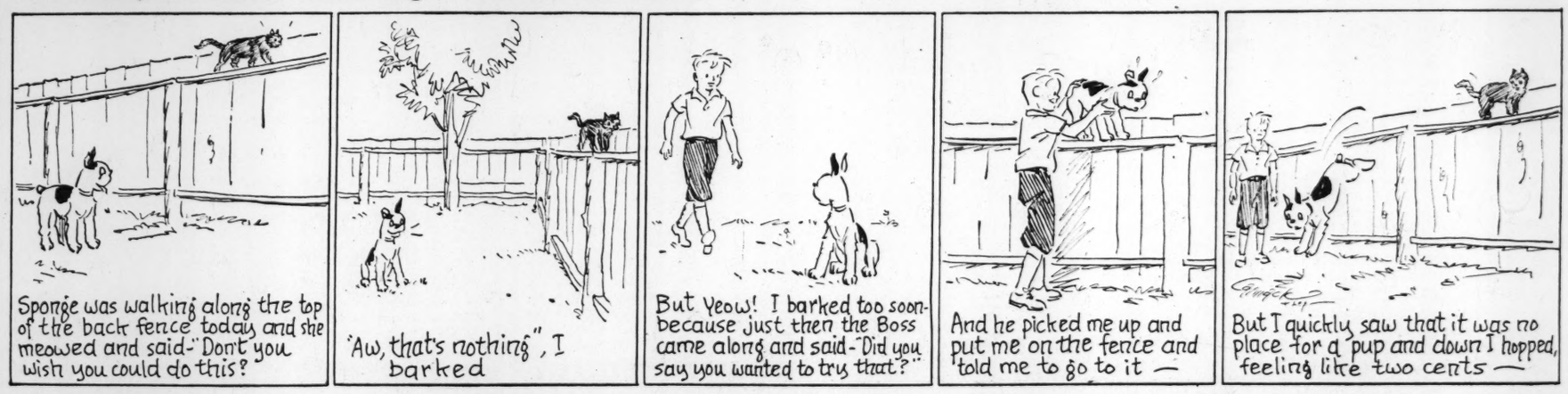
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More About the Island*

By Le Pelley

We have set our course for Gander Island —Pop Laney has told you a little about it—how I was wrecked there and received food until help came....
The Island seems to be uninhabited, although we would sometimes hear strange sounds at night! You lads may think that this happened too many years ago to be doing anything about it now.....
But Red Anderson, an old friend of mine, visited the Island last year and has not been seen or heard of since —— Now I plan to camp on Gander Island until everything is cleared up!
On sails the sturdy craft—But will Mizzenmast Morgan be able to solve the mystery of Gander Isle? And can he find the missing sailor—Red Anderson? We shall see!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Before You Bark*

By Carmack


Sponge was walking along the top of the back fence today and she meowed and said-"Don't you wish you could do this?
"Aw, that's nothing", I barked
But Yeow! I barked too soon-because just then the Boss came along and said-"Did you say you wanted to try that?"
And he picked me up and put me on the fence and told me to go to it —
But I quickly saw that it was no place for a pup and down I hopped, feeling like two cents —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Question of Responsibility

SENATOR ALLEN J. ELLENDER was getting close to the nub of the steel strike issue when he asked Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, whether the company would sign a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee if a majority of its employees in a lawful election chose that C. I. O. union as their bargaining agent.

Mr. Girdler answered flatly that it would not. Eugene Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, is understood to have taken the same position. Yet Mr. Girdler declares his company will do all that, by his interpretation, the Wagner Labor Relations Act requires it to do.

In essence then the attitude of the independent steel companies is this: While they concede under legal pressure the right of employees to choose their own representatives, the managements reserve the right to pass on the acceptability of that representation.

Presumably they would meet with the elected spokesmen—they have professed a willingness to do that. And to negotiate, if by negotiating is meant some hard-bitten conversation with no intention of coming to terms. There is a question, and it may be referred to the courts by the National Labor Relations Board, as to whether this kind of collective bargaining is bargaining in good faith.

Mr. Girdler and his associates, however, take the ground that they will not make an agreement with an organization which they believe to be thoroughly irresponsible. In this they have a strong legal position, for in the purchase of goods the law certainly would not compel a person to contract with another especially if he distrusted the other's ability to deliver.

The steel companies assert that while any written compact would be binding on them and they would be financially responsible for fulfillment, the unions could not be depended on to carry out their side of the agreement or to make good the losses from any breach.

There is apparently very little compiled information of an authentic and impartial nature on the point of how well or how badly union agreements have been kept. The subject is too much one of blanket claims and recriminations. Most unions boast they have always kept their contracts—at least by their own interpretation. To listen to their critics one might think such agreements were made only to be broken. The fact must be that observance is the rule but that exceptions loom large and do great damage.

Union spokesmen say there is a question of responsibility on the company side. The reason workmen want a contractual agreement, they assert, is because labor has had bitter experience with the kind of a bulletin-board wage scale that can be changed without warning at the whim of the employer. And they declare labor contracts cannot be enforced against employers.

Charges of irresponsibility on the part of unions delays, they do not destroy, the results collective bargaining might have been expected to attain under the Wagner Act. Sporadic sit-downs continuing after the agreement in the motor industry are a detriment though the Taft mediation board believes the steel agreement in other plants is working reasonably well, "considering the novelty of the arrangements and the inexperience of the men in union affairs."

If the existence of working agreements is in the public interest, as many believe it to be and as the theory of recent labor legislation implies, then in order to foster such agreements the public must take some responsibility for seeing that they are reasonably enforced. Only in this way, particularly, can the urging of agreements on the unwilling be justified.

Union leadership needs in many instances to be made more responsible to its own membership if not also to the business managements from whom it seeks recognition. Employers need in some instances to be able to request a vote among their employees, for example, where plants are tied up by a jurisdictional quarrel between two unions. Tribunals need to be available for authoritative interpretation of working contracts once made.

There is evidence that public sentiment is becoming more conscious of labor problems and more willing to do its part in requiring good faith. With this development there is diminishing ground for refusal to bring bargaining to its logical conclusion—an agreement.

The New "Old West"

"TIMES have changed." The remark of a veteran range rider, inspired by the fact that among the many who attended the annual convention of Montana cattlemen, held at Bozeman recently, only one person, a salesman from Chicago, appeared in full cowboy regalia, will find an avalanche of assenting echoes on the part of many motorists who, invading the "cattle country" in the course of a transcontinental tour, and expecting to encounter the colorful characters of Frederic Remington or the picturesque people of Bret Harte, have been made aware that the once alliteratively alluded to "wild and woolly West" has been pacing the rest of the country in progress.

The deeply rutted "Old Chisholm" and "Santa Fe" trails over which creaking caravans lumbered westward in "covered wagon" days have given place to hard highways with refreshment kiosks and service stations at convenient intervals; an oil-consuming "iron horse" has replaced the pioneering "pony express," while the wire, so provocative of early-day "fence disputes," now, lifted well above terra firma through protective poles, carries the news of a nation to the end that perusers of newspapers shall have their current happenings independently of the time-consuming stagecoach.

But the "Old West" has become the New West. The "Thundering Herd" has given way to peacefully pastured cattle; large ranges have given place to more efficient acres and yesterday's "cowboy" is today's dairy expert. The weird wail of the coyote has been supplanted by the shrieking sirens of an efficient state motorcycle highway patrol, and the "vigilante" of an earlier day is now represented by a commercial club which meets regularly on Tuesdays for the purpose of keeping an observant eye on business.

Finding little, save for scenic and climatic variations, to distinguish the "far West" from other sections of the country, today's traveler, if he is so minded, may head his motorcar homeward. Or he may, if his appetite for rugged romance of another day be unappeased, continue his search for other new "last frontiers."

Poetry Plays, and Pays

AN UNUSUAL thing has happened in the world of the European theater. An Englishman, assisted by an American, has made dramatic poetry pay. Mr. Ashley Dukes some time ago established the Mercury Theater for the presentation of poetical plays, and so great has been the success of his venture that he is now able to announce that his organization is firmly grounded on financial prosperity, and indeed is already contemplating considerable extensions.

In large measure this is due to the enormous popularity that has attended the performances of Mr. T. S. Eliot's play about Thomas à Beckett—"Murder in the Cathedral"; and it is gratifying to all those concerned for the welfare of English literature that the Mercury has already produced at least one other poetic play of great merit, namely, "The Ascent of F. 6." by Mr. W. H. Auden and Mr. Christopher Isherwood.

The true scope of this achievement can be seen when it is recollected that John Drinkwater, himself a poet, declared at Malvern in 1934 that the British theatrical public would not stand poetry at any price; and his dictum was confirmed by the fact that, in the nineteenth century, even Tennyson, Browning, and Swinburne added together failed to give metrical drama any pronounced popularity.

Yet the greatest period of English drama was the Elizabethan, which was an era of verse; and one of the greatest of the French was that of Corneille and Racine, which also was an era of verse. It is a commonplace of dramatic history that theaters make plays, just as much as plays make theaters, so that it is possible that the Mercury may call into being a body of work of which future ages will be proud.

Turmoil, Rush and Crowds

A VISITOR to London from Pitcairn Island remarked in an interview some days ago that life on the island was "very comfortable," and added: "We . . . live by hand, for we have no cars or machinery." The statement will, no doubt, remind a number of people to cast envious eyes toward Pitcairn and similar idyllic communities. There are, and always have been, of course, "simple lifers" whose essentials for the enjoyment of living are somewhat akin to Mr. Battle's requirements for whist—"a clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigour of the game."

But there are many who, without wishing to go all the way "back to nature," dislike and distrust modern machinery and the conditions it imposes. They remember that eminent authorities have warned us against inventing too fast; that novelists, imagining the next act in the human drama, have envisaged the machine out of control; and that a playwright has made our flesh creep with a new version of an old song:

Hush! Hush! Hush! Here comes the robot man

Finally, they recoil from the rush, and turmoil, and the dangers of modern conditions.

Surely, though, "rush and turmoil" attaches a somewhat unjust stigma to speed and activity? Surely it is a greater strain to travel two days in a stagecoach than two hours in an express train? And if we have our "crowded hours" of far from glorious life, we cannot lay them altogether at the door of the machine—did not Horace Walpole, writing nearly 200 years ago, say: "This is the century of crowds"?

While Grass Grows . . .

Book News of the Day

THAT the problem of the Indian in the United States is, to a great extent, the problem of his relation to the soil is clear; just what that relation is or should be is not so clear to any of those concerned. Hence Indian policy, particularly in this connection, has been largely a trial-and-error procedure, often disrupted and re-formed by political expediency, often interfered with and thwarted by individual selfishness. J. P. Kinney surveys the whole Indian-land question in A CONTINENT LOST—A CIVILIZATION WON: Indian Land Tenure in America. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $4.)

Racial feeling or temperamental incongruity differentiated the attitude of Anglo-Saxon pioneers from that of the Latins, causing them to look toward segregation rather than amalgamation of the natives; yet, at the same time, Anglo-Saxon policy recognized from earliest times the right of ownership in the natives, whereas the Spanish in particular admitted the Indian's right to only so much soil as he could use according to civilized standards. The "plantations" set aside for Indians in early colonial times were the reservations of a later day.

* * *

With independence and westward expansion, there began a relentless pressure on the eastern tribes which resulted in the early 1800's in the forced wholesale removal of some 60,000 southern Indians and of a somewhat smaller number from the North to the "Indian country" west of the Mississippi. This removal was attended by much suffering and hardship. By 1870 practically all the remaining Indians in the United States were in process of being confined to reservations.

As early as 1814, certain Indians had been given allotments (the word had been used in Massachusetts in 1633) in severalty; and, along with the development of the reservation system, there had been a growing conviction that reservations were in reality islands of savagery. The feeling that ownership of land in severalty would counteract this condition and tend to hasten civilization, self-support, and the assumption of the responsibilities of citizenship, crystallized sentiment into the General Allotment Act of 1887. Thereafter the distribution of land went on apace, reaching a climax in the first decade of this century. Unfortunately, restrictions on alienation were, in many cases, removed too soon, and speculators as well as bona fide settlers all too frequently got possession of the best of the Indians' land. The melancholy situation today is that the 300,000 American Indians own an average of about 160 acres each, and that much of it is not arable. Yet with the Indian's reluctance to enter urban life, land ownership seems to be his best chance to become self-supporting.

* * *

The Wheeler-Howard Bill of 1934 is a direct reversal of the allotment system; it provides for the acquisition rather than the alienation of land, and for tribal ownership, and it presupposes the preservation of tribal life and culture. Whether it may correct the errors of previous policy, without giving rise to greater ones, remains to be seen.

Mr. Kinney, a veteran of twenty-five years in the Indian Service, writes with sympathy and wide understanding. His book is a laborious and comprehensive piece of work, furnished with adequate editorial apparatus, and will be of inestimable value to anyone who wishes to understand the Indian problem.

K. C. K.

Breaking More Than His Chains

By a Staff Artist

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

BUS and other labor walkouts in London of late have raised the question in Parliament of the extent to which members of public services for which no alternative exists ought to be able to use withdrawal of their labor as a means to compel attention to their grievances.

The busmen, although their walkout greatly inconvenienced the metropolis, at a time when it was crowded with Coronation visitors, were nevertheless within their rights as the law then stood. This was because before withdrawing their labor they gave the full notice required by their contract of their intention to do so.

The case was different with those who about the same time pressed the London tramway-men and trolley-bus workers to walk out in support of the busmen. This was because these workers had not then given the requisite notice of intention to withdraw their labor. Had they gone out, therefore, they would have become liable to penalties under Section 6 of the Trades Disputes Act, 1927, which imposes fine and imprisonment upon a public service worker who "willfully breaks a contract of service . . . knowing . . . that the probable consequence . . . will be to cause injury or grave inconvenience to the community."

One proposal that has been made is that while public service workers should not be permitted to hold the public to ransom, they should be able to appeal to an impartial tribunal in any case where they think their conditions onerous.

* * *

A British labor leader who has much increased an already high reputation among the workers is Mr. Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, which is now the biggest organization of its kind in Britain.

Mr. Bevin put the bus workers' case for shorter hours with convincing clarity at the official inquiry on this dispute, the temperateness of his language adding to the force of the arguments he was able to adduce.

Mr. Bevin was one of a minority of the workers' advocates who saw that while the men had a good case for concessions, they put themselves in the wrong when they refused the arbitration that was eventually offered to them by the London Passenger Transport Board, the semi-public organization under which they work. The refusal of the men to listen to his advice has alienated a good deal of the public sympathy at first felt for them.

During the prolongation of the resultant hold-up of traffic, plans have been matured for reorganizing the entire time-tables for the London bus services, a reform long overdue in the interests of efficiency. It is one which almost unavoidably renders redundant a large number of buses hitherto unduly blocking street traffic by making return journeys without passengers. Those of the workers rendered idle in consequence when the service is resumed are to be given preference of employment as vacancies occur in the ordinary course, but much loss it is now thought would have been avoided had Mr. Bevin's advice been taken earlier.

* * *

Mr. Henderson Stewart, Liberal National M. P. for East Fife, who occupies a seat upon the floor of the House of Commons next to that from which Mr. Winston Churchill ordinarily speaks, has just raised a helpful question in connection with the reopening of British emigration to the Dominions, a movement discussed at the Imperial Conference here recently.

Mr. Stewart has pointed out that the very best means of supplying Canada and Australia with new settlers able to make good as farmers is to draw them from among the holdings in Britain provided by the Land Settlement Association.

These holdings which Mr. Stewart himself has done much to develop are doing splendid work in establishing British unemployed workers upon the land. They are mostly of either five or ten acres apiece. A nucleus of highly trained agricultural workers has thus been formed, the value of which has been recognized alike by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, as Prime Minister, as being likely to help solve what has become an urgent Empire problem.

E. C. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Individualism of the Farmer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Individualism of Farmer Held Prosperity Key" by Ogden Mills, in a recent Monitor is very interesting to a farmer and instructive to those seeking a solution to the farm problem. It is gratifying to a farmer to know that a man of Mr. Mills' position and influence has such a sound understanding of the farm problem.

In the opinion of the writer the regimentation now planned by the Government is undesirable, unworkable and unacceptable to the farmers. As Mr. Mills says, the farming industry is an individualistic industry by nature and must remain so. It is too complicated to be controlled from Washington and fixing of prices on one farmer's produce penalizes another farmer who must buy that produce.

The farmer must be left free within his own line fence and I do not believe he will accept compulsion. This independence, freedom of thought or individualism of the farming population is a national balance wheel. The chief injustice the farmer is enduring and the one that is pauperizing him is the tribute he is having to pay to monopoly. When farm produce prices are quoted high on the market, it usually means there is little being offered by farmers: as soon as the farmers have something to sell the price falls to pieces; he is virtually robbed of his crop at harvest time, yet must pay monopolistic prices for all he buys.

There is great need for a storage and loan system for unperishable crops to avoid this seasonal dumping or over-supplying the market, but perishable crops and fat stock must be marketed. It would seem that farmer-owned, co-operative processors is the only solution.

It seems to me that if the Brookings Institution suggestion of high production at low cost were adopted by industry it would go a long way toward solving the farm problem, the consumers' problem and the unemployment problem and probably would be more profitable to industry, as Henry Ford has demonstrated. Industry and business need to learn that they are in fact "their brother's keeper" and that they will get more by giving more.

R. S. H.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.

Cheap Labor for Cheap Sugar?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article titled "Taxpayer, Consumer Ignored in Beet and Cane Sugar Rivalry" by David Wills, appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, has come to my attention.

Referring to the fact that cane sugar can be produced in the tropics at a lower cost than the cost of producing beet sugar in the various beet sugar producing countries, Mr. Wills writes, "The reasons for this advantage are inherent in the favorable conditions in tropical countries, and beet can never overtake them. Thus no country has ever been able to drop its assistance; beet is an infant industry that never grows up."

What are "the favorable conditions in tropical countries" to which Mr. Wills refers? The answer is obvious, namely, that in tropical countries labor is cheap—so cheap in fact that an agricultural worker in the cane fields of the tropics receives less for a full day's work than the agricultural workers in a beet field receive in the United States for one hour's work.

If, as Mr. Wills suggests, we should purchase our sugar from those countries where it can be produced at the lowest cost, it follows that the people of the United States should obtain all of their sugar from Cuba and the Philippines and our domestic beet and cane sugar industry should be destroyed. In short, we should destroy the cane sugar industry of Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii and Puerto Rico and turn the American sugar market over to foreign countries.

If Mr. Wills's theory is sound, why limit its application to sugar? Let us apply it to all agricultural products and all manufactured products. Let us stop raising cattle in the United States—since cattle can be produced cheaper in South America than in the United States. Let us stop raising wheat since wheat can be grown cheaper in Russia. Let us destroy our cotton industry of the South—cotton can be produced cheaper in Brazil. Let us close down the cotton mills of New England and purchase our cotton goods from Japan where production costs are lower.

J. A. BROCK.

Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association.

Saginaw, Mich.

The Wide Horizon

Are Distribution Costs Too High?

By Nathanael H. Engle

Assistant Director, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

A VISITOR dropped into my office recently and said, in the course of a brief conversation, "Something must be done about distribution!" "What do you mean?" I asked. "Simply thi " he replied. "Distribution costs are too high. Half and sometimes more of the consumers' dollar is taken by the middlemen. The producer often gets but 30 or 40 cents for an article which costs the consumer $1."

"Perhaps you are right," I said, "but did you ever look at it from a different angle? Let me, for sake of argument, ask you why the producer should receive as much as 40 cents for the very simple task he performs of merely producing a commodity or changing its form, while the middlemen receive but 60 cents for the many complicated functions which fall to their lot?

* * *

"Did it ever occur to you that the processes of production both on the farm and in the factory have become increasingly efficient through standardization, simplification, and mechanization, until less and less labor is required to produce the many commodities we consume while the trend toward industrialization has led to the urbanization of our expanding population?"

One consequence of this, as it affects foodstuffs, for example, is the increasing difficulty of providing an adequate flow of food from the producing areas to urban centers. Another problem arises from the highly specialized nature of much of the production, even on the farms. Farmers who once ground their own wheat into flour and made their own bread now order sliced bread over the telephone from a grocer in a near-by town, and may even expect to have it delivered and charged to the account. Meanwhile they concentrate on a single crop of wheat or corn or cotton and frequently do not even keep a cow or chickens.

* * *

The automobile, the motion picture and the radio have rapidly transformed the want-patterns of our people until city folks and country dwellers alike now have very similar habits of consumption. These developments have increased the size and complexity of the problems of distribution, and, while they have contributed to a reduced cost of production, they have added to the size of the distribution task. It would not be surprising, therefore, if costs of distribution had increased. It is by no means certain, however, that distribution costs are excessive in view of the work performed.

There is reason to believe that distribution is, on the whole, fully as efficient as is production. Moreover, the fact that distribution costs are largely labor costs presents another very important angle to this problem which is often overlooked. Our increasing efficiency in production carries in its wake the problem of technological unemployment. With an increasing population and relatively fewer and fewer people needed to produce the goods we consume, some place must be found to employ these people. The distribution system provides a large measure of social service by filling in the gap with a large volume of employment.

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In 1935 the retail business of the country absorbed over 1,500,000 persons as proprietors of stores, and gave employment to nearly 4,000,000 full-time and part-time workers. These workers received over $3,500,000,000 in wages and salaries. Similarly, in wholesale trade there were nearly 100,000 proprietors, over 1,250,000 employees, and a total pay roll in excess of $2,000,000,000. Thus over $5,500,000,000 of distribution costs were distributed in the form of wages. If this work were not available and this flow of income not distributed, unemployment would be much greater and purchasing power to buy the products of farm and factory would be much reduced.

The distribution system, while far from perfect, thus actually accomplishes much more for society than is commonly realized. A better understanding of its nature and functioning is necessary to a more intelligent approach to the solution of the problems which admittedly exist.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Good Example

SINCE the national election in November, when Maine and Vermont were the only states which did not give their votes for Roosevelt, we have read many sarcastic items, heard many slighting remarks and enjoyed a few editorial wisecracks about these two states being separate provinces and not a part of the United States.

These have been all right. Neither Maine nor Vermont has resented these shots at our political judgment and the latter State has been doing something along the line of financing which should cause some of those who have to foot the bills to wish that the United States would follow the example of this "Province of Vermont."

According to Governor Aiken of that State, in March, 1933, at the depth of the depression, his commonwealth had a bonded debt of $8,218,000 and temporary loans of $2,420,000. Four years later, March, 1937, at the end of four years during which the National Government had increased its bonded indebtedness about 15 billions, and most states were modestly following suit, the bonded indebtedness of Vermont had been reduced to $7,657,000 and the temporary loans to $1,080,000.

Any state which is so out of touch with federal practice that it actually reduces its indebtedness surely ought not to be classified as part of the United States, so far as fiscal policy is concerned, at least.

Of course, there are states like Indiana which are prevented from issuing bonds because of constitutional inhibitions, but Vermont deserves special credit because it has the bonding privilege but has not abused it. This fiscal record has been written in the face of difficulties, too. Most of the State's forests have disappeared and its soil, never any too rich, is certainly little, if any, better, while many of its industries have moved away, being attracted elsewhere. All of this has been met in addition to the exigencies of the depression. . . .

In this day of pump priming and spending ourselves rich, the record of Vermont is so unique that it seems to place the State beyond the pale of modern American economic procedure. Vermont seems to have done other things than going Republican during the last four years.

Maine, too, is growing more and more economy minded and is trying to cut a few financial corners rather than to continue boosting administrative costs in every department.—*Bath* (Maine) *Independent.*